REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,360—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line.......................,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 16th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on THURSDAY, the 21st November 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAB.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. COCONADA, 830 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st November 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	260	220	60
Port Said	280	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	560	340	140
Naples	560	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE Capt. A. Lucioli will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,

Agent A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th Nov.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	25th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage.............Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879.

First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De Silva & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. WISTOW HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French Polished Blackwood and Teakwood Madras Pattern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, single barrelled Gun, Sewing Machine, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, next, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in Medow Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of H. R. Harap, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated, table goods, dining, drawing room, pier, writing, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, iron four posts bedstead, chest of drawers, almyra, clothes press, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horse, toilet stand, single barrelled gun, sewing machine, screens, Brussels and Persian carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging lamps, bath and cookroom furniture, and utensils, &c., &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 bales grey shirtings.

10 bales grey dhoties.

8 cases Persian prints.

5 cases T red sarees.

By order of the Administrator General effects of the late Captain Morrison consisting of wearing apparels, portmanteau, spectacles, sextants, rulers, and compasses, provisions, &c.

"A Chronometer No. 6008 by Thomas Russel and Sons with case."

On account and at the risk of Bajunjee Jamsetjee.

17 hogshead bulk beer.

On account and at the risk of the indenter Esmalljee Currimbhoy—

E C 1738—1 case lady's boots and shoes ex str. Achilles.

2173-4—2 cases enamelled waxed calf morocco and kid leathers ex str. Naples.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES, FLOUR, GREAT COATS, &c. AT THE TOWN BARRACKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, ex Transport Scotland—

A quantity of Commissariat stores, flour, great coats, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1878.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ... ,, doz. packs	17 0	10 9
,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878

TO

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

AS

They are simple to learn and easy to work;

They possess all the latest improvements;

They are complete in accessories;

Reliable in action, and are

more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

HAND MACHINES	Rs. 60
FOOT do.	,, 80
HAND AND FOOT BOTH	,, 90

Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED FROM APPROVED BUYERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FLOWER'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET

AT

MALABAR HILL,

BREACH CANDY,

CUMBALLA,

BYCULLA,

MAZAGON,

GRANT ROAD,

CHINCHPOOGLY,

PAREL,

COLABA.

OFFICES AND RESIDENCES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE FORT.

For a complete list apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

HOUSE AGENT,

4, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 23rd November 1878, at 5-30 p.m.

EDWARD FULTON,

Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 15th November 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES LOST.

THE following entire Currency Notes of Madras, Nagpore or Bombay Circle, intimation of loss given to the Currency Office:—

B 59—04855, March 4th, 1876, Madras, Rs. 100.

F/10—66601, November 21st, 1868, Nagpore or Bombay, Rs. 100.

F/10—66620, November 21st, 1868, Nagpore or Bombay, Rs. 100.

All the Notes were endorsed "SOWCAR HYDAN."

JAMES THAYN, Qr. Mr. Serjt.,

G. Battery 6th Brigade, R. A.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 p.m. The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the same body will be held at 4-30 p.m. THIS DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th November 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Business of BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, heretofore carried on at No. 10, Meadow Street, Bombay, under the style of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., by JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, and MAX. BRESLAUER, will in future be carried on under the same style by JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, alone, who will PAY ALL DEBTS due by the Firm and receive ALL DEBTS due to the Firm; the said John Roberts, Junior, and Max. Breslauer having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP as from the 8th November, 1878.

JOHN ROBERTS, Junior.

MAX. BRESLAUER.

MR. MAX. BRESLAUER is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

Bombay, 9th November 1878.

MADAME BOULARD, 16, MEADOW STREET.

FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND BOYS' SUITS.

MERINOS, BRILLIANTS AND ALPACCAS.

OPERA MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

RIBBANDS, FANCY BUTTONS AND FEATHERS.

BRIDAL FANS, &c., &c.

All to be sold at 25 per cent. less than cost price. Cash only.

AUCTION SALE OF CELEBRATED RACE HORSES.

A. BONNER & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Captain HAYES, H. M.'s 12th Royal Lancers, President of the Committee of Adjustment, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned First Class Race Horses, the property of the late Captain SCOURFIELD, H. M.'s 12th Royal Lancers.

The sale will take place on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1878, at the residence of the deceased, near the 12th Royal Lancer Mess, North Trimulgherry, Hyderabad, Deccan.

B. W. G. CONFUSION.

B. W. G. DELAWAR, late PUTNEY.

B. A. C. GLENMORE.

B. A. H. SIRMUST.

G. A. H. SPORTSMAN, late property of Lieut. Elliot. Chesnut C. B., Pony LEOTARD, late property of Captain Willoughby; Chesnut C. B. Pony FUSEE late property of Mr. Benn.

A. BONNER & Co.,

Auctioneers and General Agents.

Secunderabad, 12th November 1878.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN. TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that Tents of the pattern and weight recently ordered by Government can be supplied from his Manufactory, of approved make and superior materials at the following rates:—

FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 3 feet 2 cloths, lining blue, dimension 9' by 8' by 7½', with bath room, and siwan on either side. Weight 150 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 105, deliverable in Bombay.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 7' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs. including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

A Special Committee assembled at Calcutta to report on Tents of the three Presidencies this year, highly approved of those manufactured by undersigned.

Undersigned is prepared to supply first rate Tents of any description and at moderate rates within 36 hours from receipt of order.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,

Government Tent Contractor.

No. 4, Old Imam bara, near Baboola Tank, Parell Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1879.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Subscribers that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November 1878, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.

COOPER & Co. take this opportunity to thank their numerous Subscribers for the kind support they have hitherto accorded them; and they also invite new Subscriptions.

COOPER & Co. will be happy to forward on application their NEW LIST of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, giving DISTINCTIVE FEATURES of each PAPER.

They hope the rates given therein will compare favourably with those of other HOUSES in BOMBAY; and as much depends on the Punctuality and Regularity of Supply, they pay particular attention to the same, as a proof of which the yearly increased number of their Subscribers indicates.

COOPER & COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER.

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following:—

1.	The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at	Rs. 180 to 250
2.	The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at	,, 120 to 150
3.	The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at	,, 180 to 200
4.	Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at	,, 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at	Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case	,, 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement	,, 40
Do. in a Hunting case at	,, 45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.

3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.

Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1878 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1878) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.

HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.

HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.

LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c, &c

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price der 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

HAS the honour to announce that he has just arrived in Bombay, and will make his

FIRST GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th November.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature. Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

will perform the

GREAT CHAIR TRICK,

when he will balance an ordinary four-legged chair on the rope and then sit on it.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

will also

WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS,

TAKE REFRESHMENTS, AND CARRY A MAN ON HIS BACK ON THE ROPE,

and many other astounding feats too numerous to mention.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Begs to announce that his First Performance will take place in a large enclosure, 150 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 40 feet high, which has been especially erected for him on the Esplanade at the Tramway Junction, opposite the Boree Bunder Station.

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

TO PARENTS WISHING for a HAPPY HOME for TWO or MORE CHILDREN, a Lady is willing to undertake sole care of them. Education, and all requisites, except travelling expenses. Terms—£150 for Two; £200 for Three. Address S. A, C., Wellington Road, Maldon, Essex.

FRASER AND MILLER,

CARNAC IRON WORKS,

ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS,

BOILER AND GIRDER MAKERS, GENERAL AND SHIP SMITHS, &c., &c.

ALL description of Iron Work, Repairs to Ships' Boilers and Engines undertaken and executed under our immediate supervision. Plans and Estimates sent on application.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 13th November 1878.

NEW WINES.

THE undersigned have just received a small consignment of the following Wines, especially selected for them:—

AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Cabinet Grape, the successful rival of Claret, per doz.	15 0
Hermitage Grape, "a most Superior Wine"	,, 24 0

MAX GREGOR'S PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz	per dozen	18 0
Carlowitz, finest selected	,,	22 0
Sparkling Carlowitz, a novel and remarkable Wine	,,	36 0
Œdenburg, finest selected	,,	26 0
Somlau	,,	18 0

Sample Cases of Hungarian Wines containing as follows:—

1 Bottle	Neszmely	per case 28 0
1 ,,	Erlaw selected	
2 ,,	Carlowitz	
1 ,,	Œdenburg	
1 ,,	Sparkling superior	
1 ,,	Luso	
1 ,,	Gatlitauo	
2 ,,	M. G. Bordeaux	
2 ,,	M. G. Champagne	

HOCKS.

Schlosberger	per dozen	20 0
Hockamer	,,	22 0
Lubenhamier	,,	18 0
Nerestiner	,,	20 0
Nerestiner Pearl	,,	24 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	,,	24 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis	,,	20 0
Beaun	,,	20 0
Graves	,,	22 0
Macon	,,	22 0
Pomard	,,	22 0

SPARKLING WINES.

Sparkling Moselle	,,	36 0
,, Hock	,,	33 0
,, Burgundy	,,	36 0
Champagne Perrier Jouet's, finest dry	,,	45 0
,, Giesler's India Brand	,,	44 0
,, Mums	,,	41 0

LIQUEURS.

A Hamper containing 4 Pints of selected Liqueurs, viz.,

Curacao	per Hamper 8 0
Maraschino	
Creme de Noyaux	
Cushenier	

BOLTON & CO.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A good opportunity—For Sale, at Bennett's Auction to-day Saturday, an Office Shigram with new Morocco lining and a very hard working Horse with Harness complete.

FOR SALE, a comfortable light English built FOUR-SEATED open CARRIAGE. Price Rs. 300. Apply to P. L. De Lemos, 26, Apollo Street.

ENCORE WHISKEY.—A fresh CONSIGNMENT to hand per S. S. BOKHARA. Price Rs. 23 per doz. qts nett Cash. C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co., Sole Agents.

CHEAP BREAKFAST CLARET—MEDOC, superior, Pints at Rs. 7 per doz. UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Gold Alberts, Victorias and Signet RINGS in new patterns, at almost English prices. D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

ARRIVAL of ENGLISH REGIMENTAL BLANKETS. A further shipment just arrived. Dark Brownish Grey, size 84" by 60," weight 4½ lbs. Wm. WATSON & Co., Regimental Agents. Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BACON, prime Cumberland, in Cut, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,

MOST effective and economical. WATER RAISED by AIR compressed by Windmill Power. Large sizes for Irrigation.

H. BALLANTINE,

Agent for the Hartford Windmill Pumps,

Care of Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twelve and Annas Eight (Rs. 12-8), equivalent of £1-5 per SHARE, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ended 30th June 1878, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to SATURDAY, the 16th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th November 1878.

NOTICE TO H. M.'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S BENCH of JUSTICES will be held in the Town Hall at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 18th instant, when an OVERSIGHT in the REPORT of the SCRUTINEERS appointed at the meeting held on the 13th instant will be explained and corrected.

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk to H. M.'s Justices.

Bombay, 14th November 1878.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878, and ADJOURNED to SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., will be held on that day, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, to be AGAIN ADJOURNED till SATURDAY, the 30th November 1878, at 3 p.m., in order that the *ex-officio* Director and certain other Shareholders who have protested against the legality of the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 9th instant, and given notice that they would take proceedings to have the Resolutions set aside, may have an opportunity of establishing their objections in a Court of Law. And no business other than the adjournment will be laid before the meeting.

N. ARDASEER, Chairman.

Bombay, 14th November 1878.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

				Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10	inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10	,,	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10	,,	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8	,,	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6	,,	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18	,,	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20	,,	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18	,,	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16	,,	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14	,,	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12	,,	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10	,,	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16	,,	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 4
1	9	,,	Pie Dish	1 0	1 8
1	11	,,	do.	1 8	1 12
1			Covered Soup Tureen and Stand	9 0	10 0
2			do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2			Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2			Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1			Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
			Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes

At an additional cost of

Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

SHOW ROOMS.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 24.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

EXHIBITION OF BLUE LIGHTS AND MAROONS AT KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-VESSEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st November 1878, the LIGHT-VESSEL stationed off the KRISHNA SHOAL in the GULF of MARTABAN, will exhibit every night, between sunset and sunrise, a BLUE LIGHT every half hour and a MAROON at the intermediate quarter hours.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Commdr. (late I. N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 2nd November 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830; Bay of Bengal No. 765; Indian Ocean No. 7485; and Indian Marine Survey Chart, Martaban Gulf No. 134; also, Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c., No. 96, page 16; Marine Survey of India Light List, No. 87; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Erratum.—In Notice No 23, dated 15th October 1878, 4th from bottom, *for* Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830, Coconada to Bassein river, No. 829.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the locality to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

[No. 11.]

BAY OF BENGAL—ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

THE following information relating to Andaman islands by Navigating Lieutenant James Tully, H.M.S. Rifleman, Commander F. S. Clayton, has been received from the Commander-in-Chief of H.M. ships on the East India Station, 1878:—*

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 2° 2' Easterly in 1878.*]

NORTH ANDAMAN ISLAND—Clough-reef.—This dangerous reef, lying nearly midway between Landfall island and the north end of North Andaman, is just awash, and extends farther south than was formerly supposed; the reef is probably joined to the 2 fathom patch which is situated a mile to the south of it.

H. M. S. Rifleman recently passed through the passage between Landfall island and Clough reef. There is also a passage south of that reef, but neither should be used if they can be avoided.

Landfall and East island are each about 100 feet high.

Table islands (east coast of North Andaman) should not be approached within a distance of 3 miles on account of the reefs which extend from the east side of those islands.

Stewart sound.—There is good anchorage between the north side of Sound island and North Andaman in 10 fathoms, clay, near the shore of the latter.

MIDDLE ANDAMAN.—Diligent strait is a safe and convenient passage during the strength of the monsoons; and may be readily taken by a vessel approaching from the northward when North Button island is sighted.

Having sighted North Button steer to pass in mid-channel between it and Outram island; when the north-west and north-east points of Outram island are in line, steer for South Button, leaving that islet on the port hand. After passing South Button, which is steep-to, steer for mid-channel between Round hill point and Strait island. The shoal off Round hill point should be avoided, though there is supposed to be not less than 4 fathoms on it. When Round hill point bears East a course may be steered for Port Blair.

Anchorage.—During the north-east monsoon, there is anchorage on the south side of North Button islet; also on the south side of Middle Button; but care should be taken to avoid a patch of coral which has only 12 feet, lying S.S.W. one mile distant from the west end of Middle Button. A reef extends S.S.W. from the same islet.

There is good anchorage south of Strait islet, taking care not to round the south point within half a mile, so as to avoid a patch of 2 fathoms, coral, situated 3 cables south of the point. There is a depth of 7 fathoms between the patch and Strait island.

The bay between Round hill and Wilson island should be avoided, as the reefs extend much farther than was formerly supposed.

Havelock island.—The passage between Henry Lawrence and Havelock islands has been used once by a local steam vessel, but the channel is not recommended.

Tuft island (west coast of Middle Andaman) is a bank of sand about 10 feet high.

The large bay north-eastward of Tuft island was examined by H.M.S. Rifleman, and found to be useless, as it is choked by reefs.

SOUTH ANDAMAN ISLAND—Port Blair.—There is a moderate supply of coal at Port Blair for the Government steam vessel; but only small quantities for a vessel of war.

Excellent water is brought from Hope town, about 2 miles from Ross island; when the settlement lighter can be spared the water is brought alongside in tanks. Fresh provisions can be procured from the Commissariat. Small repairs might be executed here, as there are a number of Chinese carpenters.

There is mail communication monthly with Calcutta and Rangoon and with Nicobar islands, at which place there is a branch establishment.†

Macpherson strait is navigable, but the western entrance should not be attempted without a pilot. Several large steam vessels have passed through; but the tides are rapid, and the passage is not recommended.

The passage between Cinque islands and Passage island is safe.

Rutland island.—The highest peak, named Foord's, is 1,400 feet high.

North Centinel island is about 150 feet high. The reef off the south-east end of this island extends farther than is shown on the chart.

The natives of North Centinel island have never been visited by Europeans; they have the reputation of being savage and treacherous.

Port Mouat is small, and its entrance is obstructed by reefs. A few convicts are stationed here, and any message could be promptly conveyed to Port Blair.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,

Secretary to Government.

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* See Admiralty charts:—Andaman islands, No. 825; Port Blair, No. 514, Scale m = 4½ inches; see also Taylor's Sailing Directory, vol. I, pages 514, 515.

† Remarks by Commander F. S. Clayton, H. M. S. Rifleman, 1878.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15TH 1878.

THE general tenor of the home telegrams received to-day is quiet with few changes affecting our markets, and there being nothing here to foster activity, every branch of business remains dull and inactive.

Consols have declined ⅛, being quoted at 95⅝, French Rentes are unchanged at 112½. Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at Rs. 76 for Fours, and Rs. 81 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Plantation and 2s. per cwt. in Native Ceylon, the quotations now being for the former 100s. and for the latter 68s. per cwt. Mysore is still quoted at 74s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. The Market for Rapeseed is dull, and for Linseed rather firmer at previous rates.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday are again very favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having increased from 34⅞ to 38 7-16 per cent. The Reserve of Notes is increased by £800,000 and Bullion by £200,000, whereas the amount of Bills discounted is less by £800,000. No change has been made in the Bank rate of discount, but with money so much cheaper in the open market it is probable that the rate will be reduced next Thursday, even if it is not lowered during the week.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported to be quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Americans, but with a steady feeling in Surats at previous rates. The total day's sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which only 1,500 were for speculation and export, thus leaving 10,500 for the trade, which in dull times like the present is a large amount. The better feeling in the market is no doubt due to the continuance of moderate receipts at the U. S. ports, those of yesterday are again 9,000 bales less than the corresponding day last year, and 5,000 bales less than in 1876. The day's Imports into Liverpool are 20,000 bales which is in excess of the offtake, and we may now look for a steadily increasing stock, until such times as the long-looked for improvement in the manufacturing districts takes place.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 9⅜ and Futures at 9 11-16 cents. per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	23,000	32,000	28,000
Six days' do.	140,000	164,000	170,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,324,000	1,103,000	1,394,000

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 50½d. per oz. No shipments are advised by yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened with rather a firmer feeling, Demand Bank Bills being procurable at 1s. 7 15-32d. and telegraphic at 1s. 7 13-32d. With an immediate prospect of cheaper money at home, however, Mercantile Paper is still negotiable at yesterday's quotations as the Banks have not raised their buying rates. We quote

Bank Bills,	on demand	..........1s. 7 15-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 7⅞d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Francs	3 " "	...2-10½.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at ⅛ premium for Demand Bills and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm, with a good enquiry from native capitalists, who, with the more peaceful telegrams arriving from Europe, are regaining confidence and are reinvesting in Government Securities. Our quotations are unchanged, but with a hardening tendency, viz., Four per cents. Rs. 94½, Four-and-a-half per cent. Rs. 94⅛, and New Four-and-a-half per cent. Rs. 100.

In the SHARE MARKET the changes have been unimportant. Bank shares are firm and in some demand. Agras have advanced Rs. 2 and Nationals Re. 1; others unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies no alterations of any importance are reported, but the feeling is weak.

COTTON to-day has been dull, but transactions are reported in New Crop at fully last quotations, viz.:—Good Machine Ginned Broach at Rs. 195, Good Oomrawuttee at Rs. 185, and Good Fair Oomrawuttee at Rs. 175. All for February delivery. In old Cotton purchases are almost exclusively confined to the local mills.

LINSEED,—owing to more buyers appearing in the Market, is rather firmer. The available supplies are, however, very scanty and of inferior quality. We quote Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. per ready lots, and Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for new for March delivery.

RAPESEED is unchanged at Rs. 6 per cwt. per drum and Rs. 7 for Yellow.

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged, and the business done is confined to small engagements for Liverpool at 7s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and 10s. per ton for Measurement. For the Mediterranean ports, for future shipment, the rate is 30s. to 35s. per ton, freight payable here. For sailing vessel there is not as yet any enquiry.

PIECE GOODS are in moderate demand in the Bazaar at previous rates, but the demand from first hands is still small.

In COALS no fresh business has been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. ct.	Rs.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal......	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do	700
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	5,000	all	15 p.s*	880
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	880
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	220 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	......	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	260
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning......	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,730
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	88
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	990
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company......	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	170
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	20 p.s*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	660
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	600 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	715
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	......	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	30 p.s.	395
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,090
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s*	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	......	770
Jivraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	895
Khandeish Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	950
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
Madras Spinning	1,000	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	......	27
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	340
Maneckjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,170 xd.
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	......	......	235
National S. and W. Co. of India.........	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	......	225
[illegible]ical Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.........	600	2,000	all	......	425
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	295
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,030
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning ...	680	1,000	all	25 p.s.	730
Do do. ½ Share.	1,000	500	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,600	1,000	all	25 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	50 p.s*	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1000
Albert Ginning Co.......	200	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,300	22 p.s.	580
Bellary	250	1,250	all	65 p.s.	1,020
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	450
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	15 do	410
Broach Cotton Co.......	200	500	all	20 p.s	66
Carwar Co	500	1,000	all	10 do	100
Colaba Press Co.........	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	1,880	all	40 do	500
East India Press Co.	500	300	all	15 do	160 xd.
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,400
French Press Co.........	500	1,000	all	25 do	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	1,500	250	26 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co.........	400	850	750	60 do	440
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co	1,000	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	800 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	187½p.s	2,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	1,000	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,100 xd.
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld...	500	500	300	18 p. s.	290
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct.	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	15 p. ct.	15 xd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	62½ p. s.	665
Vieges Patent Slip Co.	3,990	250	all	6 p. ct	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 9th November 1878.
Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,34,578	0	0
Merchandise	3,18,955	14	0
Telegraph	895	0	0
Total Rs......	4,54,428	14	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ......Total Rs......	3,95,779	12	3
Increase.........	58,649	1	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

THE SHIP MARIAN, 1,372 tons, Captain W. William, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF THE AGE, 757 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S S. S. VORWAERTS, 1,817 tons, Captain G. Marussig, to Trieste via Jeddah and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and 850 pilgrims for Jeddah.

THE SCHOONER A. L. PALMER, 480 tons, Captain S. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 4th Oct., with a cargo of 8,782 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ALABAMA, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Humphreys, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa 14th Nov., with a general cargo and five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with 200 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. O. CO.'S S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Nost, Mr Rase, Mr Duggan, and 316 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. CO'S S. S. MONGOLIA, 1,585 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the following cargo:—616 packages piece goods, 50 cases tinplates, 5 packages potatoes, 8 packages glassware, 20 cases medicine, 1 case brass, 23 cases beads, 32 packages wine, 4 cases saffron, 49 packages papers, 560 bags gum, 8 packages chocolate, 6 packages specie, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Venice, Oct 18.
	Alabama (s).........	Humphries ...	Goa, Nov 14.
	Burmah (s).........	Nailer	Kurrachee, Nov 12.
	A. L. Palmer	Scott	Mauritius, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Alabama (s).........	Humphries)...	Goa.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Jeddah and Trieste.
	Calcutta (s).........	Smith.........	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Plainmeller (s)	Stephenson ...	Constantinople.
	Mindora	Dawling	Elephant Point.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Marion, Williams, to Elephant Point.
Barque Queen of the Age, Cooper, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Burmah, to Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.—Steamer Duke of Sutherland. Barque Suffolk.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Sept. 29 Latona, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Oct. 4 Bennock Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
17 Ready H M, ss, Edwards, from Malta.
21 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
25 Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
25 Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
29 Shannon H M I Clad, Grant, from China.
29 Kjobenhaven, ss, Grove, from Foochow.
29 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
30 Bokhara, ss, Orman, from London.
31 Agra, ss, Heaseman, from Kurrachee.
31 Vixen, ss, Wilson, from Jeddah.
31 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, from Calcutta.
31 Vorwaerts, ss, Marussig, from Trieste.
31 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Amsterdam.
Nov. 1 Robinia, ss, Jones, from Calcutta.
1 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.
1 Kadina, ss, Knight, from Glasgow.
1 Fawn H M, ship, Wharton, from Zanzibar.
2 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Marseilles.
2 Hallamshire, ss, Sunderson, from Cardiff.
2 Feronia, ss, Schultz, from Hamberg.
2 Naworth Castle, ss, Brown, from Moulmein.
3 Madras, ss, Richardson, from Rowaya.
4 Trinacria, ss, Hutcheson, from Jeddah.
4 Hydaspes, ss, Renoldson, from Bombay.
5 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30 Kjobenhaven, ss, Grove, to London.
30 Bokhara, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
31 Vixen, ss, Wilson, to Bombay.
31 Almora, ss, Hutcheson, to London.
Nov. 1 Ready, H M S, Edwards, to Red Sea.
1 Shannon, H M I Clad, Grant, to Spithead.
1 Agra, ss, Heaseman, to London.
1 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Batavia.
1 Robinia, ss, Jones, to Dundee.
1 Latona, ship, Shimmin, to Calao.
2 Punjaub, ss, Melville, to Zanzibar.
2 Glide, barque, Beadle, to Boston.
2 Vorwaerts, ss, Marussig, to Bombay.
2 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
3 Bennock Burn, ss, Young, to Calcutta.
3 Fawn H M, ship, Wharton, to Suez.
3 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Shanghai.
3 Naworth Castle, ss, Brown, to Malta F O.
3 Madras, ss, Richardson, to Calcutta.
4 Godavery ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
4 Trinacria, ss Hutcheson, to Bombay.
5 Hydaspes, ss, Renoldson, to Venice.
5 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perim.
Kjobenhaven, ss, Grove, from Foochow.
Kadina, ss, Knight, from Glasgow.
Hallamshire, ss, Sunderson, from Cardiff.
Feronia, ss, Schultz, from Hamberg.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1 cask brandy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 25 cases aerated water, J C Bushby and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Lockmanjee Sullemanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Dragon s—155 cases writing paper, John S Elmore and Co; 16 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz; 100 cases old tom, Thos H Moore and Co; 25 cases matches, Tyebally Sultainally.

Cheops s—55 cases brandy, P S Pochajee; 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee Lakdawalla.

Busheer s—35 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 50 cases matches, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

Sussex s—46 cases glassware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases slates and 1 case clocks, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—60 cases foolscap paper, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—15 cases caracoa, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 25 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Precurseur —100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Fanne—26 cases champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—50 bales wool, Jugonath Trimbucknath; 69 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 310 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 90 bales cotton, Vurradhmun Chuttoorbhoz; 48 bales wool and 17 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 252 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—95 cwts buffalo horns and 22 cwts deer horns, Faul Allarukhia; 40 cwts coir fibre, and 80 cwts coir yarn, Meetha Munjee; 252 lbs tortoise shells, Currimbhoy Hussonboy; 2 bales skins, Fazul Mamed Dama; 25 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 390 cwts olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 32 bales skins, Kusta Saidmomed; 21 bales skins, Khana Wooma Ally Akhber; 18 bales skins, Cana Mohomed; 8 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 14 cases fishmaws and 3 cases skins, Alladin Momed Dama.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Brazelian s—51 bales cotton, Runnichund Futtychund.

FOR [illegible]STE.

Vorwaerts s—19½ cwts coffee, [illegible]taruo.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—1,340 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14.

Battye, Captain, 5th Goorkhas, on sick leave, from Abbottabad, Hazara.
Haig, Lieut Col, R E, on ——, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 15.

Ross, Major, 26th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Wilkinson, Captain, civil employ, from furlough, from England.
Elton, Major, 16th Infantry, from leave, from England.
Conolly, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Martin, Lieut Col, 38th Regt, from leave, from England.
Yorke, Col, 13th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Morris, Major, Dy Asst Adjt Gl, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

Elton, Major, 16th Infantry, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Donovan, Surg, to join, to Lucknow.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..................17th Nov., 10h. 49·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 16	.....	6 10	5 20	3 7 m 2 54 a	9 15 m 9 8 a
Sun. 17	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 10	5 20	3 56 m 4 3 a	10 16 m 10 11 a
Mon. 18	......	6 11	5 20	4 53 m 5 26 a	11 24 m 11 29 a
Tues. 19	......	6 11	5 20	5 59 m 6 53 a	0 38 a ......
Wed. 20	English Mail of Nov. 1 expected.	6 12	5 20	7 8 m 8 10 a	0 52 m 1 44 a
Th. 21	......	6 12	5 19	8 9 m 9 9 a	2 9 m 2 36 a
Fri. 22	......	6 13	5 19	8 54 m 10 3 a	3 6 m 3 22 a

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered in Mahableshwar before SATURDAY NIGHT, the 16th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, Bombay.

G. H. R. HART,

Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar 13th, Nov. 1878.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES
MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EDGINTON—October 22nd, at Hampton Villa, Pennsylvania, Exeter, Devon, the wife of Alfred Edginton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KING—HOLMES—October 23rd, at the Parish Church, Croydon, Surrey, England, by the Rev. A. W. Jephson, M. A., Mr. Alexander Richard King, of Bombay, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of Croydon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRIFFITH—November 9th, at Haidrabad, Sind, the wife of Frank Griffith, C. E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACRURY—ROSE—November 9th, at the Mission Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. J. Sheldon, Surgeon C. W. MacRury, Bombay Army, to Georgina, only daughter of the late Patrick Rose, Solicitor, Dingwall, Scotland.

DEATH.

DALAL—November 4th, at Surat, Dossibai, the beloved wife of Mr. Sorabshaw Nusserwanjee Dalal, late Head Clerk, Staff Office, Baroda, aged 25 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITCH—November 7th, at Saxon Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. T. W. Fitch, of a daughter.

GUNN—November 5th, at Deolie, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon J. S. Gunn, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

HARRISON—November 4th, at Darjeeling, the wife of R. Harrison, of Chongtong, of a son.

HARVEY—November 9th, at Kohat, the wife of Captain E. Harvey, Royal Engineers, of a son.

REID—November 7th, at Rupar, Punjab, the wife of Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

STEPHENSON—November 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of R. F. Stephenson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOCH—BURNE—November 11th, at Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Matthew, Captain William Loch, to Caroline Eleanor Mary (Nellie) Burne, daughter of Colonel H. K. Burne.

DEATHS.

HAW—November 11th, at Lucknow, Alice Maud, the beloved daughter of Quartermaster Robert Haw, 73rd Regiment.

LANGLEY—November 7th, at Allahabad, after a long and painful illness, Valentine Henry Langley, late Superintendent, Home Report Department, Government Secretariat, N. W. P. and Oudh, aged 48 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

BETWEEN Lord Lawrence, who tries to show that if his advice had been followed no difficulties with Afghanistan would ever have arisen, and Sir Bartle Frere, whose too devoted friends are eager to let all the world know that he prophesied five years ago what would be the result of letting Shere Ali alone and allowing the Russians to intrigue freely at Kabul, the English public must be in some danger of forgetting that the question which requires solution is not whether Lord Lawrence or Sir Bartle Frere was in the right, but what ought to be done with the Amir of Kabul, now that, from whatever cause, he has become the irreconcileable enemy of England and has welcomed Russian interference in Afghan affairs. That the policy of "masterly inactivity" failed to produce the good effects Lord Lawrence would still attribute to it must be admitted by everyone who remembers how strong was the feeling of irritation it excited in the breast of Shere Ali, and how grateful the Afghan Amir showed himself for the change of front made by the British Government when Lord Mayo received him with open arms at Umballa, and gave him money and arms and a profusion of kindly speeches. No clear-sighted man can doubt that, if Lord Lawrence's policy had been persevered with by Lord Mayo, and the Russians had in 1869 reached their present positions on the confines of Afghanistan, the Amir would have then welcomed the approach of a Russian mission and sought the aid of Russia to avenge him on the haughty neighbouring Power that refused to hold any intercourse with him. In fact, had Lord Lawrence's views prevailed, the present situation would have been created ten years ago. It is open to Lord Lawrence to argue that even now sound policy requires us to submit tamely to the affront put upon the Viceroy by the Amir, and that it is not worth while to incur the cost and risk of crossing the present Frontier to punish Shere Ali, but he at least cannot contend that the course of treatment of the Afghans which he adopted made them friendly to the English or indisposed them to accept the advances of Russia.

Sir Bartle Frere, on the other hand, is, we believe, in the right when he says that, had the policy of conciliation revived by Lord Mayo been pushed to a legitimate conclusion, Shere Ali might have been converted into a sincere friend to England. The Amir always preferred the English to the Russian alliance; and, had Lord Mayo granted him the two main objects of his ambition, by agreeing to recognize Abdulla Jan as the heir to the throne and to guarantee the security of Shere Ali's own rule against foreign and domestic enemies, the ruler of Kabul would in all probability have become our loyal and serviceable ally. Whether, even in that case, he would have sanctioned English intervention in Afghanistan, even to the extent of allowing an English agent of the Government of India to reside at Kabul, is a question not so easy to be answered. We suspect that at Umballa he must have shown very plainly his dislike to any such proposals, or Lord Mayo would have clinched the bargain with him by giving him the distinct pledges he asked for, instead of putting him off with polite evasions. One can readily understand, indeed, that Shere Ali was afraid to make concessions which he knew would offend national feeling in Afghanistan and perhaps shake the stability of his throne. It could not benefit him to purchase the friendship of the English at the sacrifice of the loyalty of his own subjects. But, whatever might have been possible then, it is certain that Lord Northbrook's return to the observance of a policy of masterly inactivity, qualified by occasional irritating letters of advice to the Amir how to manage his own business, exasperated Shere Ali and made him more morose and distrustful of the English than ever. At the date, then, when Sir Bartle Frere's now celebrated letter to Sir J. W. Kaye was written, in June 1874, the time had plainly gone by for the peaceful adoption, with the consent of the Amir, of the measures recommended by Sir Bartle for making the Indian Frontier secure, viz., the permanent occupation of Quetta as an outpost of the garrison of India, and the formation in Afghanistan of a complete Intelligence Department represented by English officers, who should be by preference military men, in the chief cities of the Amir's dominions.

Sir Bartle must have known this fact perfectly well, and what we resent in his otherwise comprehensive and statesmanlike letter to the late Political Secretary at the India Office,—a letter evidently written for the purpose of influencing at some time or other English public opinion,—is his deliberate suppression of the disagreeable information which he ought to have placed clearly before the English nation, that it was quite impossible his advice could be put into force without the employment of a large British army. Lord Northbrook was much more candid when he said that Shere Ali declined to be responsible for the safety of English officers who might be sent into Afghanistan, and that therefore he would not by sending them take the first step towards provoking another Afghan war. But the reticence of which we complain is characteristic of Sir Bartle Frere, who has excellent opinions on most political questions, but wants the courage to explain that in imperial politics nothing great can be done by a nation which will run no risks,—that, in short, it is impossible to make omelettes without breaking eggs. He no doubt goes so far as to say that, if the Amir objected to receive British envoys and took umbrage at a British occupation of Quetta, he would still insist on carrying out his plan; but this is said so mildly that not one English reader in ten thousand would imagine Sir Bartle suspected British intervention might have to be forced on the Amir at the point of the bayonet. Indeed, in another part of his letter, he expressly says that he "would not attempt the subjugation of the "country nor its military occupation;" and then he conceals what he really would have under a cloud of fine phrases about "dealing "candidly and frankly with the Afghans "as Metcalfe and Clerk did with the Sikhs." Here we have the old, old story about the legendary English gentlemen, each of whom wore the velvet glove over the hand of steel, and who are supposed to have built up the British Empire in India by their marvellous skill in the use of a policy of conciliation. Sir Bartle affirms that disciples of this school might, if they existed in our time, make the native princes of India as contented with their present position as English dukes are; and he is sanguine enough to believe that they might even succeed in wheedling the shrewd Afghan Amir out of his independence. We are at a loss to know what grounds Sir Bartle has for what seems to us to be a pleasant fancy. What native prince in India has ever been won over to support the English by conciliation and not by arms? No doubt, Sir George Clerk did a memorable feat at Umballa, when by sheer audacity and dauntless force of character he kept the Sikhs from declaring war against the Government of India and cutting our communications with Afghanistan before reinforcements could be hurried up to avenge the disastrous retreat of General Elphinstone's force from Kabul. But this exceptional and heroic show of firmness, unsupported by military strength, could not have been sustained through a series of years and established as a settled policy, and the Afghans cannot have forgotten, if Sir Bartle Frere has, that Clerk's policy of conciliation did not avert the two fierce wars which the English fought with the Sikhs as soon as they had got their breath again, and which ended in the annexation of the Punjab to the dominions of Queen Victoria. So, again, in Sind, John Jacob and Sir Bartle Frere himself may have been masters of the art of dealing with refractory native chiefs; but what would their policy of conciliation have been worth, if it had not been backed by the recent memories of Meanee and the presence of an overwhelming military force? The Afghan defies us because he has not yet realized what British power means; he would defy us none the less if he were worried by English politicals residing at Kabul and Kandahar without troops to support them; and Sir Bartle Frere's policy would not, therefore, any more than Lord Lawrence's policy, have enabled the Indian Government to settle the Afghan difficulty without going to war. But we begin almost to despair of any happy issue to the present dispute with the Afghans, when politicians at home think less of protecting the honour and interests of the Empire than of vindicating the consistency of Lord Lawrence and Sir Bartle Frere. Surely, these gentlemen might postpone the settlement of this personal controversy till Shere Ali has been disposed of.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 25TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Mongolia, Commander A. Coleman, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of Oct. 25th. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Clay and 2 children
Capt and Mrs Wilkinson and infant
Col W R and Mrs Martin
Mr A M Shakespear
Mr B G and Mrs Rind
Mr A Morris
Mr E W Collen
Mr H F Maguire
Rev James Mackey
Mr F C Barnes
Mr E W Baker
Mr J N Macpherson

Miss Amesbury
Hon W F McDonell
Mrs Cooper
Mr D Rae
Col P S Yorke
Mr S S Towens
Miss Oreds
Mr Vitters
Two Misses Leitz
Mr E Roberts
Mr and Mrs Salender
Mrs Hamilton
Mr Shenson.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Kelson
Mr and Miss Mayne
Mrs and Miss Bell and child
Mr J C Macgregor
Mr and Mrs Paul Koop
Mr S S Melville
Mr R Ewing
Mr A Ewing
Mrs Morgan
Mr J T Woodroffe
Rev A Marvilli.

Dr D R Smith
Mrs R W Woodhouse
Miss Woodhouse
Major Ross
Mr and Mrs K M Chatfield
Mr H H Berger
Mr Carl Eisenholn
Mr Leibnitz
Mr and Mrs C E Phipps
Mrs McLaughton

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr L Dennby
Mr E J Trevelyan
Mrs Richards
Mr C H Moore
Hon C Pontifex
Mrs Ross
Mr H Cotton
Mrs Friend
Sir R and Lady Garth
Miss Garth
Mrs Mangles
Mrs Curtois
Major and Mrs Morris
Mr J S Clerk
Dr and Mrs Charles
Mr J G Charles
Mr J M Ogilvie.

Mr J B Fuller
Mr J Karples
Sir W Arbuthnot
Mr de Brabant
Major and Mrs Portman
Mr Ormiston
Mr Bannerjee
Mr Macfadyen
Capt Connolly
Mr Stanley Cope
Mrs Palmer
Mr LaTouche
Rev Gorga
Mr and Mrs Keay
Mr and Mrs Harford
Mr C Travis

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 25.

THE weather lately has alternated between fogs and gales, and the conditions of the political atmosphere are not very dissimilar. Men are unable to see their way through the many complications of the moment, and dark storm clouds still hang over the political horizon. There is, indeed, a growing feeling of uneasiness at the present position of affairs, and the fact that a Cabinet Council, apparently summoned at short notice, was held this afternoon, is held to be "confirmation strong" that some more of the "difficulties" of which Mr. Cross made so light last week are pressing for solution. This meeting of Ministers could hardly have been contemplated a few days ago, for although it was semi-officially announced last week that the intended Ministerial visit to Cyprus had been abandoned, the War Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty left London for Paris, the one on Sunday and the other on Monday, on their way to join the Lords of the Admiralty on their excursion to our new acquisition in the Levant. It is scarcely probable that these two Ministers would have left England if the Council of to-day had then been decided upon. The Afghan business was probably by no means the most troublesome question with which it had to deal. At Constantinople affairs are distinctly growing worse. The meetings of the East Roumelian Commission are little better than wrangles between the English and Russian Commissioners. The Russians are pressing the Porte to conclude a definitive treaty, and are holding over the heads of the Turks their claim for an indemnity of 3,000,000 roubles, which the Treaty of Berlin left untouched, and by which, it is feared, the Russians will endeavour to force a secret understanding upon the Porte. Then we hear of another rising in Bulgaria, accompanied by demands for the abolition of the Turkish power in Europe, and whether this movement be rightly attributed by the Porte to Russian intrigue or not, it must in any case turn to the advantage of Russia. The only bit of blue sky on the dark horizon is the news to-day that the Sultan has signed the English scheme of reforms in Asia Minor, but the value of this piece of news yet remains to be seen.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been delivering a number of speeches in the Midland counties—although he resents the statement that he has been "stumping" the country—but has done very little to enlighten the public mind. As to Afghanistan, he "hoped the people would trust the Government." As regarded the Eastern Question, he admitted that "we were not safe from a revival of the war," but when he came to explain himself more in detail, the only point upon which he insisted was the delay of the Porte to settle the frontier question with Montenegro; and he addressed a solemn warning to the Sultan to remember that the last chance of preserving his empire lay in the faithful carrying out of the stipulations of the Treaty. What Sir Stafford Northcote seemed chiefly concerned to impress upon his audiences was, that the Government had not been extravagant; that the increased expenditure had arisen mainly from the working of measures passed by the late Government—such as the Education Act and the abolition of purchase—and owing to the grants-in-aid of local rates. As this question of expenditure was one of the principal features in Mr. Cross's speech last week, it is clear that the Ministry feel that finance is the principal rock ahead which it has to fear, and probably they are right. The recent financial disasters, the continued depression of trade, and the prospect of increased taxation, are matters about which the average Englishman feels more concerned just now than about questions of foreign policy, either in Europe or in India. There was some warlike excitement a few weeks ago when the news of the Afghan Amir's repulse of the British Mission first arrived, but the delay which has occurred and the discussions which have taken place have caused a perceptible cooling in the public temper, and I fancy the prevailing wish upon the matter now is, that we were well rid of the whole business. I am not saying that this feeling is right or wrong. I am simply stating what seems to be the present state of public opinion. It is a fact not without significance, that the Ministerial *Globe* yesterday accused Lord Lytton of having "got us into a fix" by despatching Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission without having made preparation for instant action in the event of its rejection by the Amir. The *Globe*, it is true, possesses no political weight, and represents nobody in particular; but it is not often one finds such language as that just referred to in a Conservative journal which usually gives an indiscriminating support to the Government.

Sir James Stephen's letter on the Afghan difficulty has called forth an elaborate reply from Lord Lawrence, which appeared simultaneously in the *Times* and *Daily News*. The substance of his lordship's advice is, as before, that we had better leave the Afghans alone. He denies that our present frontier is weak; it is on the contrary, he says, remarkably strong, and could be further strengthened at a moderate cost. He does not look with indifference upon the present state of affairs in Central Asia, but he feels "pretty confident" that we shall not improve our position by going to war with Afghanistan, which would be difficult to conquer, impossible to pacify, and troublesome to hold. He does not believe that Russia would improve her position in Central Asia by a further advance, and if she were to occupy Afghanistan she would "most probably turn the Afghans against her, for the same reason that our occupation of that country would turn them against us." In conclusion, he asserts that the recent change in the frontier policy of the Indian Government, by the occupation of Quetta, the grant of arms to the Maharajah of Cashmere, and other measures, is sufficient to account for the Amir's alleged ill-feeling towards us, and he contrasts the results of these measures with those of the "friendly policy" of former days. Lord Lawrence has also written a third letter, in reply to one from Sir Henry Havelock, which appeared a few days ago in the *Daily News*. In this letter he elaborates his views as to the difficulties of an occupation of Afghanistan, and the undesirability of our advancing to meet Russia. He does not, he says, wish Herat to fall into Russian hands, but if it can only be saved from that misfortune by our holding it, he does not see that the game is worth the candle. In answer to the question, what would he do in our present relations with Afghanistan, he admits that it is easier to say what we ought not to do than to answer the question. He again advises "conciliation," seeing what the Amir wants, and granting his requests if reasonable, and if exorbitant steadily refusing them. The Amir may not always remain insensible to reason, and at any rate he cannot live for ever. As to Russia, Lord Lawrence does not believe that we can ever place our frontier in such a perfect state of security that Russia cannot, to some extent, alarm us by a show of force, and still more by intrigue; but he does not think she can do us much real harm. He does not believe that while he was in a position to hear of such intrigues—from 1846 to 1869—any cases of this kind were proved against Russia. There were rumours during the Mutiny of our troops being tampered with by foreign powers, but evidence of their truth was never forthcoming, and the real evils which produced the mischief arose from internal causes. Sir James Stephen also has written a brief letter in reply to Sir John Adye's criticisms on his former letter. Replying by anticipation to Lord Lawrence's recommendation of a "conciliatory policy," Sir James asks what we are to do if, for whatever reason, the Afghans are estranged, and prefer to ally themselves with Russia, or play off England and Russia against each other. Are we still to conciliate, or must we conquer? Conciliation, under these circumstances, would be a soft name for defeat, and although conquest might be an evil, would it not be a necessary evil? Another contribution to the discussion has come from Sir Lewis Pelly, who writes to the *Daily Telegraph* to deny the accusation which he says has been made against him of "suddenly favouring an aggressive policy." His official connection with the questions under discussion precludes him, he says, from entering into public controversy, but he calls attention to a pamphlet which he wrote on "our North-West Frontier" in 1856, and to his official letter to Lord Canning, dated Herat, Oct. 27th, 1860, as affording proof of his assertion. The *Telegraph* has reprinted the pamphlet of which Sir Lewis Pelly speaks, and in which he recommended that the North-Western Frontier should be placed in "a state of solid, permanent, and unassailable security," and our lines of communication extended to the head of the Bolan Pass.

The astounding revelations made in the report of the investigators into the affairs of the Glasgow City Bank, and the arrest of the directors on a charge of "fraud and falsehood," have naturally increased the gloom which at present hangs over commercial as well as political affairs. The reckless procedure by which 6½ millions of money has been thrown away has caused a strong feeling not only of astonishment but resentment, and this feeling is not lessened by the circumstance that many of the men who have acted in this criminal manner are persons of high standing in the religious would, noted for their munificent contributions to church-building schemes and various religious and benevolent enterprises. One of the gentlemen now in gaol is described as having taken "an active interest in the moral and religious welfare of the community," and was a man of such exalted piety that he refused to buy or read Monday newspapers because they were printed on Sunday. One of the principal debtors to the Bank is, we are told, "a leading Sunday School teacher, and a prominent man in church matters," and so on through the list. One effect of these disclosures has been to turn away some of the Presbyterian clergy from their theological wrangles and favourite pursuit of heretic-hunting, to denounce the misdeeds of these pious spoliators, their indignation probably being not a little sharpened by the fact that the Free Church Sustentation Fund, on which many poor ministers are largely dependent for their support, is one of the principal creditors of the Bank. They now begin perhaps to have a suspicion that, after all, men who doubt whether Moses really wrote the Pentateuch are not quite such great sinners as those upholders of orthodoxy who are described in a certain old book as "devourers of widows' houses, who for a pretence make long prayers." The persons most to be pitied are the unfortunate shareholders, upon whom a call of £500 per £100 share has just been made.

The gas companies refuse to be comforted, and the fall in their shares continues, although as yet nothing is known of Mr. Edison's alleged discovery beyond the newspaper reports which have come from America. An application for a patent for the invention has, however, now been lodged in the Patent office here, and we shall therefore probably soon have an opportunity of testing the value of the invention. Our metropolitan authorities seem to have disregarded for once their usual conservative instincts, and are pisplaying a zeal in the matter which it would be well if they would sometimes show in affairs of greater moment. The City Corporation, following the example of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has resolved at once to try the electric light in front of the Mansion House and on the Holborn Viaduct, although ordinary prudence would seem to suggest that, before spending large sums of money upon what is admitted to be a very expensive method of lighting, it would be as well to see whether Mr. Edison's invention is really the simple, cheap, and effective method which it is alleged to be. Even the Edinburgh bailies have caught the contagion, and, in granting permission to a private individual to try the light in a public place, have resolved at the same time to apply it, at the expense of the city, to a large new lamp which has been erected at the intersection of the Waverley Bridge and Prince's Street.

The Paris fetes in celebration of the approaching close of the International Exhibition have been a great success, with the exception of the ball at Versailles on Tuesday night, which, partly owing to the wet, and partly to mismanagement and overcrowding, was a complete fiasco. On Sunday, several of the Paris theatres were thrown open to the public, and the scene at the Grand Opera is said to have been only equalled in revolutionary times, when the mob broke into royal palaces, and disported themselves in the gilded saloons. Men in blouses and women in white caps thronged the building, and between the acts of "Guillaume Tell" promenaded in the corridors and lounged on the balcony as if to the manner born. The ceremony of the distribution of prizes at the Palais de l'Industrie on Tuesday is described as being one of the most brilliant pageants of the kind ever seen in Paris. The building was handsomely decorated; about 22,000 persons were present in full dress, and Marshal MacMahon was surrounded by a distinguished company, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, and several other royal personages from different countries. The speech of the Marshal, which is understood to have been almost wholly his own composition, added to the interest of the occasion, for he frankly accepted his position as the constitutional head of the Republic, and dwelt on the importance of respecting existing institutions. The speech has delighted the Republicans, and has therefore, as a matter of course, been received with much disfavour by the Royalists and Imperialists. There is no doubt that the Exhibition has been of great benefit not only to the city of Paris but to the whole country, as is shown by the enormous increase of import duties since the beginning of the year; and it has had the further advantage of drawing away the nation from more dangerous fields of thought and speculation. Impartial observers of what is going on in France tell us that there are not wanting signs that a reaction is gradually making way in the general feeling of the country, and a more pacific spirit is superseding the thirst for *la revanche* which was so strongly felt after the close of the war. France is, in fact, recovering her spirits, and she is moreover deriving no small amount of consolation for her past reverses by beholding the difficulties and dangers which are now troubling her late invaders. A great deal of the success of the Exhibition is attributed to the Prince of Wales, who, by his prompt and energetic action at a critical turning point in the enterprise, stimulated the British public to throw itself heartily into the business; and the excellence of the British department, and the state of completeness in which it presented itself on the 1st of May did much to save the credit of the opening ceremony. India, notwithstanding the comparatively small number of exhibitors, has made a good show at the exhibition, and the Indian Court, with the Prince of Wales's collection of Indian presents, has been one of the most prominent objects of attraction all along. A fair number of prizes have been awarded to Indian exhibitors, a considerable number of them being awards for Indian teas, the high quality of which is said to have greatly surprised the jurors.

The lovers of music in London are likely to be provided with ample entertainment this winter. Besides the usual oratorios and concerts at Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, the Albert Hall, and elsewhere, Mr. Mapleson has been induced by the success of his experiment last year to repeat his winter season of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre at cheap prices, early hours, and without the usual restrictions as to evening dress. The absence of "star" singers, with salaries as high as that of a Governor General of India, enables the manager to bring his prices within the reach of people of moderate means—a stall costing 10s. instead of a guinea, a box seat 6s., and a seat in the pit 3s.; while the fact that his patrons are those who love music for its own sake, and do not use the opera merely as a fashionable lounge and meeting place, makes it necessary for the success of his enterprise that he should provide really efficient casts for his pieces, even if the great operatic luminaries are absent. The season began last Saturday and has already produced a new tenor, M. Candidus, who seems likely to make his mark besides introducing Madame Trebelli, Mdlle Pappenheim, Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, and other old favourites. In addition to these performances a series of Saturday afternoon representations of operas in English has begun at Drury Lane Theatre; and after Christmas, M. Carl Rosa's English Opera company, who have during the last year or two been gradually earning for themselves a great reputation, are to return to London, so that instead of an opera season of little more than three months as formerly, we are now scarcely that time without one. One of the great events of the regular season next year will be the production at Covent Garden of Gounod's new opera "Polyeucte," which has just been brought out at the Grand Opera in Paris. The libretto very closely follows Corneille's tragedy, the subject of which is the struggle between love and duty of the hero Polyeucte, a convert to Christianity, who is married to the daughter of a Roman Governor, and who with his wife is in the end thrown to the wild beasts in a Roman circus. Some doubt is felt whether there are not in the opera too many prayers and invocations to the Saviour and the Virgin to suit English taste, but these may perhaps be modified. Apart from its musical and dramatic merits, it seems likely that the piece will succeed as a spectacle alone. There is a pagan festival which is said almost to exceed anything ever put upon the stage, and the final scene, giving a distant view of the Roman amphitheatre, is also described as being one of unusual splendour.

The strong objection felt by Englishmen to the introduction of sacred subjects on the stage has been illustrated this week by the reception given to an announcement made by the manager of the Westminster Aquarium of a series of representations at that place of amusement, by the original Ober-Ammergau troupe, of some incidents in "Man's Fall and Redemption." The appearance of this announcement in the papers immediately called forth an earnest protest from several clergymen, which was endorsed by Cardinal Manning, whose letter was, he said, the result of an anonymous communication received from a gentleman whom he would have been glad to thank personally. Mr. Wybrow Robertson, the Aquarium manager, treated the protests at first in a somewhat off-hand tone, but when even the not over-Puritanical *Pall Mall* denounced the "indecent project," and reproved Mr. Robertson for his "flippant letter," he gave in, and in deference to "the widespread expression of opinion," withdrew his announcement. In the meantime he had obtained a splendid advertisement for his establishment, and some people are wicked enough to suggest that perhaps this was the object originally aimed at, and to express a strong desire to be made acquainted with the name of the anonymous writer to Cardinal Manning. This view of the case is strengthened by a telegram in this morning's papers from the burgomaster of Ober-Ammergau, which says that the promised representation of the Passion Play at the Aquarium is "humbug," and that no native of the district has been engaged for the purpose.

It is, however, not only such "children of this world" as the managers of places of public entertainment who are "wise in their generation." A tradesman in the city has sent to one of the papers a circular which he received the other day from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, a well known Non-conformist minister, who officiates at a building on the Holborn Viaduct to which he has given the modest title of "the City Temple," and who is the proprietor or patron (for I believe he has disowned the proprietorship) of a weekly publication called "The Fountain," which contains full reports of Dr. Parker's sermons, tales, and other matter. The circular reads as follows:—"We are about to publish in the *Fountain* a series of descriptive articles, and I shall be glad if you will allow our Special Commissioner to wait upon you. He will draw special attention to your business in a very telling way. The cost of the visit, description, and forty insertions of a six line (single column) advertisement will be ten guineas. The *Fountain* goes into thousands upon thousands of families every week, and is given away in thousands at the door of the City Temple every Sunday. A more eligible medium for your advertisement I could not recommend." Ministers of religion have the reputation of not being good business men, but either this is an erroneous impression, or Dr. Parker is the exception which proves the rule.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 25.

THE report by the accountants appointed to inquire into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank was issued on Friday night last, and on Saturday afternoon the whole of the directors with the Manager and Secretary were arrested on the charge of fraud upon the shareholders and the public. To understand this prompt action we have only to look into the report, which tells a terrible story of *reckless* and criminal trading. The Bank has been hopelessly insolvent for at least five years, and during the whole of that time the fact has been concealed by systematically cooked accounts and falsified balance sheets. A few years back the loss by bad debts had amounted to over seven millions sterling. This, instead of being admitted and set off by a reduction of dividend or a call, or any other means, was actually treated as an asset yielding interest! Entries and cross entries had been made in the books to conceal the Bank's current liabilities and augment its assets by millions, and "imaginary" sums to represent gold in hand had been introduced into the books to cover an issue of notes larger than the law allowed. Everybody has been defrauded, in fact; shareholders, depositors, Government and the public. The net result is a deficiency, not of two millions, as the foolish *Times*, on the authority, it is understood, of one of the insolvents who plundered the Bank, stated, but of six millions and a half, and this, too, on an estimate which is certainly too favourable of the value of the assets. Four firms, names not given in the report, but quite well known here, are indebted to the Bank fully five millions sterling, and the only one of these whose estate will pay any thing like five shillings in the pound has all the realisable property in Australia and New Zealand, burdened and mortgaged in such a way that it is by no means sure the liquidators will be able to establish a clear title to the Bank's possession. As for such estates as Smith, Fleming and Co. you may have some idea in Bombay of what it will yield, but here the ideas entertained on the subject are of an extremely moderate, not to say mean, character. On the other hand, the transfer of shares during the last two years will have to be gone into, for it is alleged that collusive sales took place for the benefit of one or two rich people who had got a hint of coming trouble and left the concern in what they supposed was good time. For all these reasons there will be an ample amount of litigation, and this will not only involve cost but also much valuable time. Again, the connection with the Caledonian Bank will certainly lead to law proceedings, for much will depend on it. If that Bank as a trustee can be brought in liable, the creditors of the City of Glasgow may get 20s. in the pound, but the shareholders of the northern Bank will be ruined as well as the others. Thus one class of estates will unquestionably yield much less than the accountants' valuation, while another, which has not been counted at all, may yield a good deal at a cost of many thousands in law expenses. The cost of liquidation has been estimated by well-informed persons at £200,000, but it may easily be more. In short, if the creditors ever get 20s. in the pound, it will be at the cost of a suffering and ruin terrible to think of, while, in the event of the Caledonian Bank escaping altogether, it is not at all likely that more than 12s. or 15s. in the pound will ever be realised. The law costs, however, will probably be an exceptional feature of this terrible case, for the heartrending misery which will ensue has given rise to an amount of indignation that will lead to an enquiry into the past transactions of persons now pluming themselves on fancied immunity. Two of the principal insolvents whose operations dragged the Bank to ruin are credibly stated to have long since settled £100,000 each on their wives. The settlements may not be touched, but the men who arranged them out of their ill-gotten plunder will be called to account for past transactions by which that plunder was obtained, and if anything like misrepresentation or concealment of material facts can be shown, it will go hard with them notwithstanding the "settlements." One of these worthies was reported on Wednesday to have "made tracks" for Spain in a steamer specially retained for the purpose and stationed off the coast of Cantyre, and, although this has been contradicted, there is little doubt that evasions of more kinds than one will be practised to escape responsibility, which of course means to the liquidators heavy law costs, and a serious waste of time. Meantime voluntary liquidation has been determined upon, and favourable accountants have been chosen as liquidators, with the assent of the London creditors of the Bank.

Other failures have been announced; one is that of James Morton and Co., who are debtors of the City of Glasgow Bank to the enormous amount of £2,350,000, to cover which there seems to be only some £850,000 in shares of the New Zealand Land Company, which the examiners valued at 80 per cent. or £680,000 in all, leaving entirely uncovered £1,670,000. This valuation of the property is, however, supposed to be an over-estimate to the extent of doubling the real amount, and as Morton's entire liabilities are about £3,000,000, the ultimate issue must be wretchedly bad. Yet it is loudly asserted that his estate will pay in full. The next failure is more significant still, being that of the firm of Mathew, Buchanan and Co., merchants, with liabilities of £1,250,000. The peculiarity here is that Mr. Mathew was the largest shareholder of the City of Glasgow Bank, having held stock to the amount of £24,000, so his name falls from the list of contributories. He was a brother-in-law of Morton. There will be dozens of other failures partly from necessity, and partly from a desire to escape the long torture of a liability which is held in suspense, as it were, for years. The question of the first call to be made is of great importance in this way, because, if it is too small, the creditors will be dissatisfied, and may, as happened in the case of the Royal British Bank, commence proceedings against individual shareholders. This would lead to endless confusion, and at once be followed by compulsory liquidation under the supervision of the courts, a costly but at the same time regular way of going to work. Now, I do not suppose it would be of any use to offer the creditors less than 5s. in the pound very soon, and to produce this would require a call of at least £600 per share, for the total liabilities are over £12,000,000. If this amount is called up the wealthier shareholders will pay up their respective amounts at once, and the others will either be allowed time, or will compromise with the liquidators according to their means, as was done in the case of the Western Bank twenty-one years ago. After the £600 had been called and spent another call of similar amount would follow, and then the list would be further reduced while the proceeds of course would be smaller. The further steps it is unnecessary to follow, but probably £1,000 more per share would be wanted subsequently, and still I expect fully a third of the Bank's liabilities would remain uncovered.

After these failures come others of less consequence: Henderson and Lisnack, coal masters; the Drumpellier Coal Company; Lacour and Watson, shipping agents, Glasgow and Leith; Couper, Scott and Co., merchants, Glasgow, in the West African trade; John Young and Son, starch and flour manufacturers, Paisley; and Hanna, Donald, and Wilson, engineers, also of Paisley. The assets of the latter are said to be £119,000 and the liabilities £70,000. Two London firms have also to be mentioned: James Sawers and Co., of Leadenhall Street and Liverpool, who were extensively engaged in the South American trade, and whose liabilities are loosely put at £800,000; and Alexander Bell and Sons, of Finch Lane, in the Spanish trade, whose liabilities, however, are not supposed to be heavy.

Since writing the first part of this letter, I find that the Scotch papers and the correspondents of the London papers say, without any attempt at caution, that the worthy gentleman who has "disappeared," and is supposed to have gone to Spain, is Mr. James Nicol Fleming, a brother of Mr. John Fleming, and in business on his own account as an East India merchant in Glasgow. This gentleman was a director of the City of Glasgow Bank for twelve years, and at one time held £20,000 of stock, but now has only £2,000. Mr. John Fleming holds £1,000. Mr. James Nicol Fleming is understood to be the director mentioned in the accountants' report as owing the Bank a million and a quarter. There can be little doubt that it was he who introduced to the Bank the disastrous business of Smith, Fleming and Co. Mr. James Nicol Fleming lived in great style and built at a cost of £40,000 a splendid mansion near Campbelton, where he is supposed to have had a steam yacht in readiness to bolt.

As may naturally be supposed all these matters have not tended to make people more cheerful in the North. One or two banks, such as the Clydesdale and the Union, have had a partial run, and so have certain banks in Yorkshire. Fortunately, the measures of protection, taken in time, proved sufficient, and no evil effects followed. Here there has been constant selling of bank shares, at least of those with unlimited liability, and all have fallen seriously. The sellers are of all classes—people who declare that they can enjoy no peace of mind so long as they are subject to the liability. To make matters worse, there are "wreckers" busy at work to spread distrust, and it will not be their fault if we do not have a howling panic. The money market is not actually dearer, and the Bank of England has required a little strength, thanks to large arrivals of gold from Paris, but the banks and discount houses are still very chary about granting accommodation, and thereby tend to produce the very evils they dread.

Lancashire is very gloomy, the failure of so many houses that used to buy cotton yarn and goods for the foreign markets having made the manufacturing interest more depressed than ever. Further reductions of wages are proposed at Oldham, Bolton, and other places, where not half the mills are employed. The best proof of the state of trade is supplied by the published returns of the joint stock spinning companies in the Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham districts. These show that, for the quarter ending 30th September last, only one company out of thirty can pay its shareholders a dividend, and that one only 4½ per cent. Nine other companies report small profits as the result of the quarter's transactions. Twenty companies have sustained losses, some of serious magnitude. In all cases, where the directors make any reference to the loss, it is set down to the depression in trade and the difficulty of finding a profitable market for the yarn.

No India Council Bills were allotted on Wednesday, and the explanations given are somewhat contradictory. On one hand it is said that the India banks did not tender because they did not want to send out any money to India; they preferred under existing circumstances keeping all their funds at home in their own hands; but according to some people the real reason why no allotment was made was because the India Government had been able to buy bills in Calcutta which they remitted hither to the amount of £1,600,000, and which will arrive in three weeks. This statement is made by the *Times*, and, curiously enough, is denied by the Bank of England. Those who believe it condemn the conduct of the Indian Government in unmeasured terms, not for taking steps to prevent a further fall in the exchange (for that they quite approve of) but for trusting the banks so much as to take their bills to this amount. Nevertheless, the Council have given the usual notice of bills for Rs. 40,00,000 to be tendered for next Wednesday, which by no means looks as if they had obtained all they wanted for the present. The fact, however, that no bills were allotted on Wednesday has already had a good effect on the price of silver, which is now quoted 49¾, with a decided tendency to rise. It must not be forgotten that the failures which have lately occurred take from the field a great many large shippers of goods, whose bills will therefore be no more in the market drawing money from India, and this of itself should soon begin to tell on the Indian exchange, even though produce from your side should not be exported in augmented quantities, as we must still hope will be the case.

The Bank of England rate of discount continues at 6 per cent., and for the moment that seems to be efficacious in retaining gold here and also keeping the exchanges generally in our favour. Still I cannot believe that the worst is yet over, and a little later in the autumn when the American cotton bills come forward, and the French wine and other exports to England begin to flow freely, we can scarcely avoid having a bullion strain. In that case dearer money and further failures are inevitable. But in addition to this there is always the risk of panic here precipitating a run upon the banks, and few could stand one, I suspect, at present.

Mr. James Johnstone, the sole proprietor of the *Standard*, is dead. I am told that he has been in bad health for some time, brought on really by worry and anxiety about his property. It must be a very fine one, certainly next to the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph*, but he was one of those men who, while public-spirited, liberal, and generous, attended too much to the mere details of administration which are always harassing. His son succeeds him in the management, while Mr. Mudford retains the editorship. Mudford is an able man, and has ample determination and enterprise, but has the credit of being disposed to play the despot. I do not know, however, that these stories deserve credence, and even if they did it remains true that the best editor of a newspaper, like the best general of an army, is an intelligent despot. Mudford has just changed his City editor on the avowed ground that more brain is wanted in that department.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE QUETTA COLUMN.—PREPARATIONS FOR AN ADVANCE ON KANDAHAR.

MACH (IN THE BOLAN PASS), Nov. 15.

All the camels arriving at Quetta are detained preparatory to the advance. Supplies are ample and are coming in fast, carriage being the only difficulty. Camels are beginning to die there. At the Bolan depôts of forage and warm *saleetas* should have been formed in the beginning.

The Amir orders the Pishin Governor not to oppose our advance. Two regiments have been withdrawn from Kandahar to Kabul. Small reinforcements from Herat are arriving to replace them, but no resistance is anticipated. The inhabitants are favourably disposed, and our troops hope to pass Christmas at Kandahar. The Bolan is exceedingly cold, the water freezing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. GLADSTONE ON AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Gladstone has pointed out the inconsistency of Lord Beaconsfield's remarks at Guildhall relative to the North-West frontier of India, and denounces the idea of its rectification. Mr. Gladstone says that the best barrier against Russian aggression in Europe would be the establishment of local autonomy.

In consequence of the probability of a war with Afghanistan, a Committee is being formed under the Chairmanship of Lord Lawrence to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of the immediate opening of Parliament.

THE HALIFAX FISHERY AWARD.

Lord Salisbury, in his reply to the despatch from Mr. Evarts, American Secretary of State, maintains the justice of the Halifax Fishery Award, which President Hayes has ordered to be paid on the 23rd November.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne have sailed for Canada.

The Russian General Razganoff has replaced Stolietoff at Kabul.

Consols yesterday closed at 95⅞, being a fall of one-eighth.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .. 4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7⅞

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .. 76

4½ per cent. do .. 81

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 112¼

Bar Silver 50½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	....£10,500,000	Inc.	£ 800,000
Bills Discounted	....£21,300,000	Dec.	£ 800,000
Bullion	............£25,800,000	Inc.	£ 200,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 38 7-16.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 15, 8-45 P.M.

Mail steamer Australia from Suez arrived.

MADRAS, Nov. 15, 9-42 P.M.

Hongkong 15th—Mail from Amoy to Manilla, Saturday 16th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 7 15-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	...2·10½.	,,

WE are informed that Major Rivett-Carnac, Sir Richard Temple's Military Secretary, is *not* to be Brigade Major of Cavalry with General Primrose's Division, as the Commander-in-Chief objects that he is not eligible, his regiment, the 11th Hussars, not being now in India. We also learn that Lieutenant Rice Henn, and not Captain Melliss, goes with the company of Sappers.

THE 9th N. I. were inspected yesterday evening by Brigadier General Aitcheson on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana.

IT is reported that the slave trade is still being stealthily carried on in the Red Sea, and that slaves are occasionally brought down from Efat in Abyssinia to the coast between Zaila and Tajourrah, whence they are taken across, as opportunity offers, to minor ports on the Arabian coast, and conveyed into the interior. The trade is strictly prohibited in the district of Yemen by the Turkish Government, and can only be carried on secretly and at great risk. The attention of the authorities has been called to the trade with a view to its prompt suppression.

WE hear that Dr. C. Sibthorpe, the Resident-Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, has been ordered to proceed to the frontier, to do duty with the troops there. Dr. Sibthorpe will doubtless give entire satisfaction to the authorities, as he is one of the most energetic and skilful surgeons the Indian Army possesses.

THE net amount spent on the young Maharajah's marriage, the *Bangalore Spectator* learns from Mysore, was two lakhs and 22,000 rupees.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by General Lumsden and Colonel C. C. Johnson, passed through Lahore yesterday (11th inst.). His Excellency is expected to return to Lahore, and go into camp here about the 20th instant."

THE *Pioneer* says:—A rumour was current in Simla yesterday (13th inst.) to the effect that a reply had been received from the Amir submitting on all points to the demands of the Indian Government. This story, however, is not only groundless but absurd, as it is impossible that any reply can reach Peshawur before the 18th or 20th. Probably it took its rise in another groundless story to the effect that the Amir was at Jellalabad.

THE *Pioneer*:—Our correspondent at Kohat has been furnished with a view of the political situation by a Bokhariot, who has come into Kohat with some wares from Kabul. This man describes some preparations that are being made near a place called Ali Khel to resist us; five large and five small guns are being got in position, and supplies are being collected. Kabul, when he left it, was full of troops, amongst whom there was a good deal of sickness. As to public feeling in Afghanistan the Bokhariot implied that the people are perfectly willing to welcome a successful invader. And this is the view confirmed by all previous knowledge of the country. It may suit the Amir to be inhospitable, to say that the life of a stranger is in peril; one set of sirdars may be on the look out to murder the friend of another set; but the people of Afghanistan, sons of Israel as they are, will always be ready to receive the stranger—and to take him in. They are not such fools as to turn away a wealthy customer.

THE *Statesman*:—Mr. Wyer, the Assistant Collector of Budaon, is said to be in disgrace with the local Government on account of his answers to the queries of the Famine Commissioners. There are of course many ways in which a subordinate may be made to feel the displeasure of his chief, besides direct punishment; but it is incredible that Sir George Couper should allow himself to *show* displeasure in this case, seeing that Mr. Wyer, being called upon by the Famine Commission for his opinions, could not honestly withhold them because they happened to be in some respects adverse to the policy of Sir George's Government. When Mr. O'Donnell attacked Sir Richard Temple in the Black Pamphlet, he did so voluntarily and under the shield of anonymity; and if these facts were not held by the public to justify Sir Richard Temple in transferring Mr. O'Donnell to an unhealthy district by way of punishment, no condemnation would be too severe for Sir George Couper, were he to manifest displeasure towards Mr. Wyer for merely saying what he thought when asked for his opinions by the Famine Commission. But we understand that the enormity of Mr. Wyer's offence does not consist in the fact that he expressed certain opinions in his replies. It appears that he had a few copies of his answers printed for private circulation; and though, so far as we know, he only sent copies to some of his fellow officials in the North-West, the consequence of course was that some of his opinions and statements became public. Some of our readers may be sufficiently versed in the ethics of Indian officialism, to understand how great a crime Mr. Wyer committed in thus printing and circulating his answers. He no doubt believed that by restricting their circulation to his brother officials he was avoiding any thing like an indiscretion. But the action of the authorities has given to his answers a publicity which he did not seek for them. And so it happens that, although Mr. Wyer has not, we believe, sent copies to the Press, and certainly not to the *Statesman*, we have become acquainted with the contents of his "replies," a manuscript copy having reached us through the kindness of a friend, who we may say—to prevent misunderstandings—is not a Civilian. We shall take an early opportunity of drawing the attention of our readers to the more important points in Mr. Wyer's replies.

THERE is reason to believe that the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence at Oxford University which Sir Henry Sumner Maine resigns at the end of this year, will be converted into a Professorship of Constitutional Law and Legal History.

THE *Athenæum*:—Mr. Gladstone will contribute a paper on "Electoral Facts" to the forthcoming (November) number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE Berlin Correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following interesting details of General Stolietoff's Mission to Kabul:—When General Stolietoff appeared on the northern banks of the Amu Darya asking for admission into Afghanistan, he was given to understand by the Afghan post on the other side that, the Bag sent for his reception having suddenly died, he must wait. And to wait he had, for a whole month, when admission was at last granted. Once on Afghan soil, he was treated with the greatest distinction. Shere Ali went out to receive him on the road, ordering a Royal salute of 115 rounds to be fired in his honour. The number of rounds accorded to the Viceroy of India by the Afghans is only 51. The Russian travellers found Afghanistan a poor, mountainous country, with bare hills and inundated valleys: the towns are dirty and the people seem destitute.

THE *Scotsman* of Oct. 24 has the following:—"It is only fair that the public should be warned against being too confident as to the possibility of securing the trial for a criminal offence of the City of Glasgow Bank directors at present under arrest on a charge of 'falsehood, fraud, and wilful deception.' It appears that this is not what is called in Scotch law a 'capital' offence, and is, therefore, bailable. To have put it out of the latter class it would have been necessary to add such a charge as that of 'grave theft,' but this the Crown authorities do not appear to have seen fit to do, although, of course, it is still open to them to extend the accusation should they be so advised. If things stand, however, as they are at present, the prisoners will be at large within a week. Persons in the rank of the accused, with no other than the existing charge against them, on tendering satisfactory bail for £300, can claim release. The Judge has no discretion, as in England, the Scotch Act of Parliament being perfectly peremptory, and the Judge subjected to heavy penalties should he refuse liberation. In that case the question comes to be whether the prisoners will surrender to their citation or forfeit their bail by flight. In the latter event, of course, there will be no trial. It need scarcely be remarked that there is something faulty in the state of the law that admits of such a possibility."

THE *Globe* (Oct. 25) gives the following account of the Cabinet Council held on that day:—The Cabinet met at noon to-day, at the Prime Minister's official residence. The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, came to town from Hughenden, and drove from Paddington Station to Downing-street, where he arrived at a quarter to twelve. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who returned to town yesterday, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who arrived from Gordon Castle, N.B., were present at the First Lord's residence before the hour of meeting. Following them came Lord Sandon from the Board of Trade, Lord Cranbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury, who had been in attendance during the morning at the Foreign Office, the Lord Chancellor, who arrived from Kingussie by the Scotch mail and drove to Downing-street, Mr. Secretary Cross, who had been at the Home Office, and the Duke of Northumberland. There were in all nine members of the Cabinet present at the Council. Col. Stanley and Mr. W. H. Smith were absent, having left England *en route* for Cyprus. Lord John Manners had not sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to be present, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was detained at Balmoral as Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. There was no demonstration whatever on the arrival of any of the Ministers, scarcely a dozen spectators being assembled in Downing-street. The Earl of Beaconsfield seemed to have derived considerable benefit from his recent visit to Shropshire and looked remarkably well.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The baggage of an Indian army has always been a troublesome matter to deal with, but it may be hoped that the difficulties now reported to be experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of transport for the troops on the North-West Frontier do not arise from the same cause that operated to produce so much distress during the first invasion of Afghanistan—the superabundance of luxuries with which the officers of the "Army of the Indus" set out. A civilian biographer of the campaign reports that when the force was leaving British territory he generously offered some of his friends a few boxes of cigars to take with them. He was, however, assured that the gift would scarcely be appreciated; "for," said the officer, "our mess has two camel-loads of the best manilas." Sir Henry Fane, the commander-in-chief, had indeed issued an order that "the troops should move disencumbered of every article of baggage which could, without compromising the efficiency of the army, be dispensed with;" but no steps were taken to enforce the order, and the officers, taking a wider view of what constituted efficiency, set out for the conquest of Afghanistan, not only with a large stock of cheroots and beer, but also taking a liberal supply of jams, pickles, hermetically sealed provisions, with the needful accompaniments of wax candles, plate, and linen. However, before the foot of the Bolan Pass was reached provisions began to get scarce, and "there was not a drop of beer in camp." The greater part of the camels attached to the army died in going through the Pass, the only beverage available for man or beast during the passage being brackish water, and but little of that; and the unopposed Army of the Indus emerged at the top of the Pass in such a state of disorganization and destitution as might have been presented if it had gone through a hard campaign. This objectionable laxity which used to obtain in regard to baggage in the Indian army, but which we believe has now been succeeded by a stricter regimen, was due to the system in force in India from the earliest times of giving the officer a fixed sum as "tentage," in lieu of accommodation, and leaving him to make his own arrangements both for quarters in garrison and for tents and transport when in the field. Thus, on the annexation of a province, when new cantonments had to be constructed, while the whole energies of the authorities were concentrated on getting the soldiers under cover, the officers would be set down on the bare plain, and left to shelter themselves as they pleased. The evil of the system in peace time consisted mainly in the hardship on individual officers, compelled to lay out money on buildings which perhaps had to be abandoned after a year or two; but on active service the track of the army often became encumbered with an enormous load of unnecessary transport. It was argued that as the officers paid for this, it did not matter how much they took with them. But the objection was obvious that the movements of the troops were likely to be embarrassed by any needless addition to the string of beasts to be guarded—in any case and with all economy a very long one—and this multiplicity of private animals of burden often created a serious competition with the Government cattle for the limited quantity of forage available. It was, we believe, on the Abyssinian expedition that the first thorough reform in this essential point was exhibited, all private transport being disallowed, the baggage of officers as well as men being carried by the commissariat, and being at the same time strictly limited to the barest necessaries. And it may be hoped that the same wholesome system will be adopted with the expeditionary columns now forming on the frontier, notwithstanding that officers in India continue to receive part of their allowances in the from of tentage.

LOCUSTS IN BENGAL.—A correspondent writes us that "a very heavy flight of locusts passed over Bogola, a railway station on the E. B. Railway, situated in the Nuddea district, and about eleven miles east of Kishnagur, between four and half past five o'clock last Monday evening. They extended from East to West in a direct line over four miles, and not less than a quarter of a mile in width. When first noticed from Bogola, they had the appearance of a heavy sandstorm arising in the direction of the river, and dense clouds of them continued to rise, until the first batch had crossed the rails at Bogola by at least a mile. Thousands, however, settled on the surrounding crops near this station, and the cultivators about seem to fear great damage to their fields of mustard and linseed. The locusts were of a very large size, and of a dark brown colour.—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, Nov. 13.

GENERAL REID, on special tour, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General Kennedy, from Bolarum, the head-quarters of the Hyderabad Contingent, has passed through the station to Ellichpore, where there is an Infantry Regiment, two batteries of Native Artillery, and a few squadrons of Cavalry. Should the Contingent be called on to send troops frontier-wards this inspection is intended to determine the fittest. In the meantime, the foot regiment, two companies of which are quartered here, is under orders for Aurungabad.

All is life and activity here now. Engineers, victims of lethargic months, are alive and active. Among six presses, all managed by Scotchmen, you can imagine the keen competition there is. To furbish and to burnish, to decorate and to regarnish, is the *mot d' ordre*. But the initiative as regards pressing cotton has been taken by Messrs. Breul & Co.

A warrant of arrest under section 141 I. P. C. for criminal trespass, and summonses under section 188 I. P. C. for willful disobedience of orders of a Government servant, have been issued against certain of the native officials who are implicated in the case which formed the subject of my last letter. The hearing has been fixed for the 18th inst.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Valse.........Pomone..........Waldtenfel.

Overture ...Il Conte D'Essex ....Mercadante.

Grand Selection from Lucia di Lammermoor.. ......Donizetti.

Valse ....Die Schwebenden Geister..........Hecker.

Quadrille ...Methusalem ....Strauss.

Galop.......Fever and Flame ....Faust.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—There will be a celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7-30 a. m. at Altamont Chapel, beginning with Sunday the 17th November.

THE LATEST JUSTICES' ELECTION.—A second meeting of the Justices of the Peace is advertised to take place on Monday next in order to rectify the error or "oversight" noticed in our paper of Thursday last.

ASSAULT.—A Hindoo, named Fakeer Viram was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, on being found guilty of assaulting one Dhajee Ramjee.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Jadowjee Dhunjee, situated in Jugjeevun Keeka Street, was broken into on Thursday night, and Rs. 40 in cash stolen therefrom. The thief appears to have effected an entrance by cutting away the wooden bars of a window. Police enquiries are in progress.

WE learn that the Subordinate Judge of Vingorla, Rao Saheb Harishunker Moroba Patengay, has just died in Bombay, in the 29th year of his age, after an illness from consumption of about ten months. We are informed that he rose from being a clerk in the Post Office, and with physical and pecuniary disadvantages he raised himself by dint of perseverance to the position of a Judge. The Shimpee community, to which he belonged, have lost in him a warm and sincere friend to the cause of their reform.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS.—The choicest private collection of plants and flowering shrubs we believe ever made in Bombay will be brought to the hammer on Tuesday next. We refer to the collection, extending over many years, made by Mr. Thomas Bromley, in his compound at Cumballa Hill. These plants have been tended with much care, and all cultivated with more than ordinary regard to the principles of botanical science. Intending purchasers will of course inspect the many beautiful productions of Nature to be seen there, and numbers who have no compounds to stock would be refreshed by a visit to these things of beauty, which in the remembrance would be a joy for ever. Cannot the Municipality afford to secure some at least of the choicer plants for the Victoria Gardens? and will not the wealthier of our Native citizens enrich their stocks by securing the remainder?

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES are held as follows: on Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre). Dean Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), and Mazagon, (near P. and O. Dockyard). English speaking natives are cordially invited.

The Harbour Service in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on board the Ship Esther Roy, to-morrow, Sunday, the 17th November, at 11 a. m., and on board the same vessel next Thursday evening at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

THE SIXTH CHORAL FESTIVAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The sixth annual Choral Festival will take place in the Cathedral on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 6 p. m. Owing to difficulties connected with the arrangement of sittings on former occasions, it has been decided that admission to the Cathedral on the day of the Festival shall be by tickets, to be obtained free of charge from any of the clergy of the different parishes in Bombay. There will be an offertory after the service, out of which the expences of the Festival will be defrayed; the surplus to be devoted to the Cathedral High School Building Fund.

THE DISPUTED MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE case in which the Municipal Commissioner is called on to show cause why the declaration that Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy was elected for No. 3 ward at the recent Municipal elections should not be amended, came on for hearing at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

Mr. Gill, barrister, appeared for Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, the appellant; Mr. Inverarity, barrister, for Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy; and Mr. Crawford (Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors) for the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Gill how he intended to proceed. His client appeared to object to only one vote.

Mr. Gill—There are other votes which we object to. That was the only vote objected to on the day of the election, the reason being that the other objections could not be taken on that day.

Mr. Crawford did not think the Municipal Commissioner was the proper person to be summoned.

Mr. Gill said this was a case in which the election was alleged to be vitiated by the act of the Municipal Commissioner himself.

In stating his case, Mr. Gill said the proceedings were taken under Section 9 C. of the Municipal Act. At the recent Municipal election Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, a candidate for ward No. 3, as also was Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy. There were five candidates and four only could be elected, and Mr. Bhugwandas and Mr. Bhaishunker were at the bottom of the poll. There was no question that the other three candidates were elected; the question was as to whether Mr. Bhugwandas or Mr. Bhaishunker was elected. The difference between them was only one vote. The Returning Officer for the Ward (Mr. Fellowes) appeared to have objected to one particular vote,—the vote of Mr. Purshotumdas Bhugwandas, tendered for Mr. Bhaishunker,—because the person who tendered it appeared to be very young, and when questioned stated that he was only 18 years old. As the Court would be aware, the Act allowed only such ratepayers as had attained the age of 21 years to vote, except they were Fellows of the University of Bombay or Justices of the Peace. The Municipal Commissioner disallowed the objection to this vote, and therefore the votes polled for Mr. Bhugwandas and for Mr. Bhaishunker were equal. Under the Government rule, such ties must be decided by drawing lots; and the Municipal Commissioner wrote to Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas fixing a day on which he proposed to draw the lots in this case. Mr. Bhugwandas did not accept that, but immediately replied that he did not understand why the objected vote should be allowed as the voter was clearly not of age, and he declined to consent to the drawing of lots. Notwithstanding this protest, the Municipal Commissioner drew lots (not on the day mentioned, the 2nd inst, but on the 5th inst.) and the lot fell to Mr. Bhaishunker, who was accordingly declared elected. He (Mr. Gill) on behalf of Mr. Bhugwandas, now asked that the election should be set aside. He objected to other votes, besides that of the minor already mentioned. His next objection was to a vote tendered in the name of Goolam Mahomed bin Shahboodin Ghurtay, who was a voter at one time, but had been two years in his grave. If necessary, he should call Mr. Ghurtay's son, who was a minor, and could not vote himself, to prove that his father had been dead for two years. It was not known who tendered the voting paper; but it was tendered in favour of Mr. Bhaishunker by some one who had evidently personated the deceased. In another case, the name of the voter was entered as Narayen Madhowjee Khimjee; and the house in respect of which the vote was tendered stood in the list as the property of Narayen Khimjee and Madhowjee Khimjee, two brothers, neither of whom appeared to have voted. Another vote was objected to on similar grounds. A vote was tendered in the name of Gungadas Vithul Nurrotumdas, in respect of the house No. 61, Agiary Lane, which property stood in the names of two brothers, Gungadas Nurrotumdas and Vithul Nurrotumdas. It did not follow that either brothers had voted, or that one had voted for both by mutual consent. It was for Mr. Bhaishunker to show that. Unless the Municipal Commissioner would admit that the voter, Purshotumdas Bhugwandas was under age, he (Mr. Gill) was prepared to prove that fact by calling the youth to produce his horoscope.

Mr. Crawford—The Commissioner has never seen him and has made no inquiry.

Mr. Inverarity took a preliminary objection to the right of Mr. Gill to go into these questions under the section under which he proceeded. The Court could not determine the validity of an election by trying the question of the identity of electors after the election had taken place. The sections in the Bombay Act were evidently taken from the English Act, which provided that when the lists of voters had been published, the Mayor and Assessors were authorized to receive objections to the list and insert names that had been omitted, and when that had been done, the corrected list was copied out in a book and was the list of persons entitled to vote. And it had been held in more than one case in England, that the Legislature having pointed out that mode of proceeding if the list was objected to, no objection on the ground of infancy, or on any similar ground, could be entertained after the election. Having quoted several cases from English law reports in support of this contention, the learned counsel submitted that the Court should hold the published list to be conclusive as to the right of the persons mentioned therein to vote. He might mention that there were votes tendered and accepted for Mr. Bhugwandas by 28 persons, who he was prepared to show had no right whatever to vote. His client had a certificate from the Municipal Commissioner which placed it beyond doubt that those people had no right to vote. Before the Court could amend the election, he claimed an opportunity of going into the question of the validity of those votes. But he submitted that the Court would not go into the inquiry at all. He believed. Mr. Gill did not dispute that the lottery was perfectly fair.

Mr. Gill—We declined to be present. If the Court holds ultimately that the votes were equal, we ought to have been present at the drawing of lots.

Mr. Inverarity said he would call attention to the Government rules for regulating the conduct of the elections. On the infancy point, he quoted Rule No. 7, which said that on the day of election no objection to any intending voter shall be admitted except in respect of identity, or of not being on the list of voters for the ward. As to questions of identity, he apprehended that such questions could not be gone into now. The authority to decide whether a voter's identity was complete was the Municipal Commissioner, and it was expressly laid down that his decision should be final. Another point the learned counsel wished to raise was, whether Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas had a right to go into these questions now, his objections not having been taken within the prescribed time. He apprehended that no fresh objection taken more than eight days after the result of the election had been declared could be heard. Mr. Grant heard the objections as to identity for the first time now. Then if the votes polled were equal, Mr Grant acted perfectly right in casting lots, and it was not necessary that Mr. Bhugwandas should have any notice, that he should be present, or that any one should be present, though it was clear that notice was sent to him and he declined to attend. He submitted that it would be useless to go into evidence, as the result must be that the Court would hold one objection to be barred by the finality of the list, and that the other objections were barred by not having been raised at the proper time and place and submitted to the adjudication of the officer who, by the Government rules, was the sole arbitrator on objections of that kind.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Crawford if he had anything to say.

Mr. Crawford said the Commissioner had proceeded entirely under the rules. He concurred entirely in what Mr. Inverarity had said.

Mr. Gill said that under the English Acts every possible precaution was taken to ensure the accuracy of the Burgess Roll, as the list of voters was called. The cases of the English Acts and the Bombay Act were not analogous, and it was shown that they were not intended to be analogous by the existence of Section 9 C of the Bombay Act, providing for an appeal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He submitted that all that was necessary was that an application should be made to the court within 8 days after the election, and the grounds might be stated at any time appointed for the hearing.

Mr. Inverarity contended that there was not half the opportunity given in England for checking and amending the lists of voters that existed in Bombay. Under the English Act, ten days were allowed for persons to give in their objections, and here there were 30 days. Here, also, there were two appeals, first to the Municipal Commissioner and afterwards to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whom he preferred to the Mayor of the English Act, even though assisted by two Assessors.

The Magistrate said he could not decide the point off-hand, and the case was adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE FRONTIER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* telegraphs:—

PESHAWUR, 12th Nov.

THE four infantry brigades, under Sir Sam. Browne, are to be commanded respectively by Colonel Macpherson, Colonel Tytler, Colonel Appleyard, and Colonel Browne, and their Brigade-Majors are Major H. T. Jones, Major A. H. A. Gordon, Captain W. C. Farwell, and Captain A. Browne.

The second brigade will assemble either at Hurri or Jumrood, and will consist of the 17th Regiment, the Guides Infantry, 11-9th Royal Artillery, and the 3rd Company of Sappers and Miners. The cavalry brigade is assembling at Matthra Thana, and will consist of the 10th Hussars, the 11th Bengal Lancers, and the Guides Cavalry under Colonel Gough, V. C., with Captain Coombe as Brigade-Major. The detachment of the 11th Bengal Cavalry leaves here for Nowshera immediately, and returns with the whole regiment.

The field force is now a distinct command from the district. There is increased activity in every department, and a forward movement is confidently expected after the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief on the 21st instant. The 51st Light Infantry, the 6th N. I. and the 45th Sikhs are daily expected at Attock.

The third infantry brigade, under Colonel Appleyard with Captain Farwell as Brigade-Major, consists of the 81st Foot, the 14th Sikhs, and the 27th Punjab Infantry. The fourth, under Colonel Browne with Captain Browne as Brigade-Major, consists of the 51st Regiment, the 6th N. I., and the 45th Sikhs.

The third will assemble at Peshawur and the fourth at Nowshera. The artillery will probably consist of I-C. R. H. A., E-3rd R. A., and 13-9th R. A., with heavy guns. The Engineers will consist of the headquarters and three companies of Sappers and Miners.

The above news is known to everyone here, but an order has just been issued forbidding the divulgence of future movements of troops, especially to representatives of the press—a precaution quite necessary in view of coming operations. The restriction only refers apparently to intended movements and not to accomplished facts.

A GOVERNOR'S PRIVILEGES.

A CURIOUS question arose yesterday at the Bird Court Martial at Bangalore. Dr. Mackenzie, Surgeon to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, had been summoned to appear as a witness in the trial, but on his name being called he was not forthcoming. The Deputy Judge Advocate then informed the Court that the Military Secretary of the Governor had telegraphed to say that the Duke could not spare the Doctor; but on being reminded that an Act of Parliament required the Doctor's attendance, a message was sent from Ootacamund to say that Dr. Mackenzie would attend after the 20th, when the Governor would be in Madras. The Court discussed with closed doors what ought to be done. They came to the conclusion that the summons ought to be obeyed, but could not be enforced as Bangalore was in foreign territory. The prisoner naturally protested against the heavy expense which an adjournment would entail on him, and alleged that Dr. Mackenzie's evidence was most material to his defence. Ultimately the Court decided to proceed with the examination of the other witnesses, and will adjourn after to-day. This adjournment means expense to the public as well as to the prisoner, and can hardly be considered justified by the excuse sent on behalf of Dr. Mackenzie. The most objectionable feature in the incident, however, is the bad example set by the Governor, in over-riding the law. Dr. Mackenzie had been summoned by the Court to attend as a witness on a certain day, and the summons had been probably acknowledged by him. But at the last moment the Governor says he cannot attend. A more flagrant exhibition of "contempt of Court" it would be difficult to conceive. We wonder if the Court Martial will venture to fine Dr. Mackenzie, or put him under arrest when he does appear before them; or whether they will be satisfied with warning him, as Mr. Justice Stareleigh warned Mr. Sam Weller: "You'd better be careful, Sir."—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 13.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

AT the Court of Sessions of Coimbatore, Chellambara Gounden, Unnigounden, Thevasi, Sheik Fared, and Adam Saib [two ryots, a talleary, and two constables] were tried for having tortured Raman, who was in custody on a charge of theft, in order to make him confess, and for having caused his death by ill-treatment. It appeared that a case of house-breaking had taken place in the house of the 2nd prisoner's elder brother, and the 4th and 5th witnesses were arrested, and taken by all the prisoners to the deceased Raman's village. There Raman was seized, and having been first tied by the wrists with a strong rope and hoisted up, he was severely beaten about the chest and body in order that he might confess. He was next crushed between two rice-pounders, and so cruelly tortured that he was ready to say anything. The following morning deceased was quite unable to walk, and complained of pains all over the body, and died on his way to Polachy station. The Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Magistrate of Polachy proved beyond a doubt that the body of Raman was in such a state as to show clearly that he had died by violence. The defence set up on behalf of the prisoners were that the deceased died from cholera. The Court convicted the 2nd and 5th prisoners, and sentenced them to undergo 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Madras Mail.*

DACOITY:—The Barrackpore correspondent of the *Statesman* writes.—On Wednesday night, at about 4 a.m., just when it was getting dark, a very daring dacoity was committed at the house of Nilmoney Shet, an inhabitant of Sukchar, by 10 or 12 men. One of them at first entered the compound by over-leaping the outer wall, and opened the back door for the entrance of others. That done, they all forced their way at once into the house, having broken open the front door which leads to the sleeping room of the inmates. There were only 3 or 4 women sleeping in that room—not a single male being in the house. The dacoits threatened the poor women and even beat one of them who was in an advanced state of pregnancy. The women were obliged to give up all they possessed, and the dacoits took off gold and silver ornaments and other things besides, to the value of Rs. 300 or so. During this crisis, the constable who was on the beat, fled, and no one in the neighbourhood ventured out for assistance at such an unusual hour. On Thursday, early in the morning, the head constable of Khurdah went to the spot, and upon strict enquiries, it was given out that the women of the house recognised some men of the gang as inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Three of them consequently were apprehended on grave suspicion. The sequel of the case I shall let you know afterwards.

A REMARKABLE and probably unparalleled achievement in rifle shooting is reported from America. Firing on the ranges near Washington at a target of the pattern used at Creedmoor and other large rifle meetings in the United States, a young member of the Columbia Rifle Association recently made, at the 800 and 900 yards ranges, a score of 224 out of a possible total of 225. Beginning at the 800 yards range, the shooter, Mr. Partello, a clerk in the War Department of the United States, made fifteen bull's-eyes in succession. Moving on to the 900 yards range, twelve more bull's-eyes were scored, making a total of twenty-seven consecutive bull's-eyes. The next shot only made a centre; but this comparative failure was immediately followed by a string of seventeen more bull's eyes. The firearm used was a Remington Creedmoor of 45-calibre, the regulation rifle of the National Association; and the firing was carried on in the presence of the president of the Columbia club, who at once telegraphed an account of the feat to all the leading rifle clubs in the United States. The day, it is added in the report of the achievement, was exceedingly fine, with only a very light wind blowing.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

(Englishman, Nov. 13.)

THE statement lately telegraphed to the *Times* by its Berlin correspondent, that several thousand discharged Russian soldiers and officers had been permitted to enter the service of the Amir of Afghanistan, may be taken as a type of the utterly thoughtless nonsense that newsmongers are in the habit of inventing, and the gobemouche portion of the public of believing, at periods of excitement like the present. The first question that a practical man would put to himself on hearing such a statement would be as to the cost, and where would the money come from. If he knew anything of the subject, he would find in the answer to this question ample ground for rejecting the notion of thousands of discharged Russian soldiers and officers joining the Amir's army in Afghanistan, as absurd. The cost per head of an overland journey from Russia to any part of the Amir's dominions, however much hardship the traveller might be willing to endure, would be very considerable, probably at least a hundred pounds, if he was to arrive in reasonable time. Large bodies of men performing such a journey would probably spend more per head than single individuals or small parties; and it is very doubtful whether single individuals or small parties would be likely to accomplish the journey in safety at all. Now discharged Russian soldiers are an altogether poverty-stricken class, and even the officers are not generally very rich. That any large number of either class would be found willing and able to pay their own way to Kabul or even Herat is quite incredible. If several thousand discharged Russian soldiers and officers are to reach Afghanistan, some one must provide the cost of their equipment and travelling expenses. Who is likely to do this? The Amir of Afghanistan is unable to pay his own soldiers the arrears due to them, and there is not the remotest probability of his being able to remit hundreds of thousands of pounds to Russia to bring mercenaries from that country. As to the Russian Government, its treasury is exhausted, and its credit so low that it finds extreme difficulty in borrowing money for home needs, far more pressing than that of assisting Shere Ali. One possible resource remains—the private subscriptions of patriotic Russians. But the failure of the attempt to raise money in this way for a flotilla of privateers shows how hopeless such an expedient would be; and nothing of the sort has, as far as we are aware, been attempted or even suggested. For permission to have been given to thousands of discharged soldiers and officers to join the Amir's army, permission must, one would suppose, have been asked by, or for, thousands, and this would imply either that the means for carrying out the scheme already existed, or that the applicants were mere wild schemers, who had not counted the cost or difficulty of carrying it out. In all probability, no such permission has either been asked for or given. Certainly, if it had been given, it would, under existing circumstances, be abortive. That a few Russian officers may find their way into Afghanistan, and as private individuals take part with the Amir in opposing the British arms, just as many Englishmen took part with the Sultan against the Russians, is far from improbable. They will, in all probability, however, find themselves anything but popular among their Afghan comrades in arms, and are quite as likely to prove a source of embarrassment to Shere Ali as of benefit. At the best, we suspect their presence would add very little to the Amir's power of resistance, which, according to all accounts, is very small. It may be easy enough for Russia to play this sort of game in Servia, among cognate races, and in the immediate neighbourhood of her own territories; but the time has not yet come when she can play it in Afghanistan, among a people who have no manner of sympathy with her, and who are separated from her by deserts which can be crossed only after elaborate preparation.

There is good reason, moreover, to think that England's ultimatum to the Amir has placed a very effective damper on Russian ardour for promoting a war between England and Afghanistan, and that, instead of sending thousands of discharged soldiers to Shere Ali's aid, the Russian Government is much more likely to do its best to dissuade him from entering on a struggle which it knows to be hopeless, and the results of which would probably be to create an insuperable barrier to further Russian aggrandisement in Central Asia.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(Oct 19 to 25 inclusive.)

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a political tour through the Midland counties. Beginning with a speech at Birmingham on Saturday the 19th, he has since delivered two other speeches in that town, and has also spoken at Wolverhampton and Dudley in vindication of the Government policy at home and abroad.

Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, and Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, have left England for Malta and Cyprus.

The Earl of Rosebery addressed the Aberdeen Liberal Association on Friday, strongly condemning the aggressive foreign policy of the Government.

At a private meeting of the Home Rule Confederation held in Dublin a plan was discussed for placing the control of the Home Rule vote in England and Scotland in the hands of Mr. Parnell with a view to equalizing the Conservative and Liberal parties in the House of Commons, and thus giving to the Home Rulers the decisive position. Mr. Butt's alleged defection was severely commented upon.

The appointment of Mr. W. G. Palgrave to be Consul-General in Bulgaria has been notified in the *Gazette*.

Cardinal Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 24th.

The death has been announced of Mr. David Stewart Ker, formerly M.P. for Downpatrick and County Down.

The Social Science Congress is holding its annual meeting at Cheltenham. On Wednesday night the President for the year, Lord Norton, delivered the opening address.

At a meeting of the Kent Farmers' Club it was determined to reduce labourers' wages to a *minimum* of 15s. per week. The Agricultural Labourers' Union threaten to resist the reduction and urge the men to strike.

In the Board of Trade Inquiry into the collision between the steamers Princess Alice and Bywell Castle the evidence in relation to the circumstances of the collision has concluded, and the Crown Counsel has formulated charges of neglect against the first mate of the Princess Alice and the master and two engineers of the Bywell Castle. Evidence as to the construction of the Princess Alice has since been taken.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket were won on Tuesday by Mr. Gretton's Isonomy, beating 37 other horses.

Major John Bellamy, of the 17th Regiment, committed suicide at Shorncliffe.

A fatal collision occurred at the Pontypridd Junction of the Taff Vale Railway on Saturday, a shunting train running into a passenger train. Twelve passengers were killed and about 30 others injured. The signalman, who admitted that his error had caused the calamity, has been arrested.

Sir Capel Fitzgerald was tried at the Central Criminal Court for stealing jewelry from a woman who had accompanied him to Paris, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The preliminary report of the accountants and solicitor upon the position of the City of Glasgow Bank was published on Friday evening. The general result appears to be that in addition to the total loss of the capital of the bank there is a further deficiency of upwards of £5,000,000, which it is expected, will entail a call of £600 per share. Consequent upon this report, the five directors of the bank, with the manager and secretary were arrested on Saturday by order of the Lord Advocate. Several further failures have been reported during the week arising from the suspension of the Glasgow Bank. At a meeting of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank held on Tuesday it was agreed that the affairs should be wound up by voluntary liquidation.

W. O. Stafford, the clerk in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England who absconded with notes of the value of £15,000, has undergone a first hearing. It was stated that £13,620 of the missing amount had been recovered.

The effects of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank have been apparent upon the Stock Exchange during the past week by the depressed tone of all classes of securities. Yesterday, however, there was some disposition towards recovery, and Consols, especially improved, closing at 94⅝ for delivery. In miscellaneous stocks the principal feature has been the decline in gas companies' shares.

OBITUARY.—Col. W. G. Green, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. Delamain, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Dyke, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell, C.B.; W. M. Ellis, of the Oriental Bank; D. S. Ker, late M.P. for Co. Down; Dr. David Laing; Cardinal Cullen.

Notwithstanding the pressure applied by the Russian diplomatic and military authorities, the Porte still refuses to accept the terms required for a definitive Treaty of Peace. The movement of Russian troops southwards and the declaration that Adrianople will be held until the definitive Treaty is signed, together with the refusal to recognize the powers of the European Commissioners to regulate the financial administration of Eastern Roumelia, and the continued presence of Russian troops near the capital, afford grounds for suspicion at Constantinople that an attempt is being made to evade the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin.

The Anti-Socialist Bill has passed the German Parliament, and the Session has been closed.

The Hungarian Diet re-assembled on Saturday, and the Emperor delivered a speech in which he spoke of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as complete.

The Austrian Reichsrath also has resumed its sittings, and the resignation of the Auersperg Ministry has been announced. Baron de Pretis is endeavouring to form a Cabinet.

The announcement of an intended marriage between the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra, daughter of the King of Denmark, has caused some dissatisfaction in Germany.

The President of the French Republic on Monday distributed the awards to the successful competitors at the Paris Exhibition.

The yellow fever still rages in the Southern States of the American Union, but the mortality is diminishing under the influence of colder weather.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

TURKEY, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.

Arif Bey, President of the "Red Crescent" Committee, has left for Mecca with the ostensible object of superintending the execution of the sanitary arrangements adopted at the approach of the Courban-Bairam festival. The real motive of his journey is, however, to confer with the pilgrims from India, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, who will reach Mecca in large numbers within the next month, in order to influence them in a sense favourable to British policy and adverse to Russia.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES")

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

Russian troops have been ordered south, to replace those sent from Bulgaria across the Balkans.

Addresses to Austria and Europe, protesting against the continuance of Turkish rule in Europe, are printed at Philippopolis. The addresses are signed by the representatives of ninety-six Bulgarian towns and villages.

THE GLASGOW CITY BANK.—CALL UPON THE SHAREHOLDERS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A TELEGRAM received from Glasgow this afternoon (25th) says:—At a meeting of the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators to-day it was resolved to make a call upon the shareholders of £500 per 100 share, payable in two equal instalments on December 22 and February 24. The liquidators to-day intimated to the shareholders' committee their anxious desire to give every assistance and facility to shareholders who cannot realize immediately their assets without serious loss.

Our correspondent at Glasgow telegraphs:—Mr. Potter has been to-day taken before the sheriff for further examination. The procurator fiscal is in the City Bank to-day examining books and documents. He will be there all next week. An order has been issued for Mr. Fleming's arrest. The directors will not be liberated on bail, as a more serious charge will be made. The Lord Provost and a number of leading men of the city met privately to-day to consider the question of relieving the poverty-stricken shareholders. It was resolved to give relief immediately, as distress was increasing, and to request the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Perth, and the provost of Dundee and other large towns to assist.

(The Globe.)

A MEETING of influential citizens of Glasgow, convened by the Lord Provost, was held in the Council Chamber, Glasgow, to-day, for the purpose of considering a scheme for the relief of the unfortunate shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank. From some conversation which took place, it appeared that the gentlemen present were unanimously of opinion that there was too good reason to apprehend that great distress indeed will result from the failure of the bank, that many families will be plunged into destitution, and that something should be done as speedily as possible to provide for relief in any more claimant cases that may arise. Before resolving on any definite course of action, a remit was made to the Lord Provost, with Mr. James White, of Overtoun, and Mr. Marwick, town clerk, to communicate with the chief magistrates of other cities and burghs in Scotland, and ascertain their views as to whether the scheme should be confined to Glasgow and the west of Scotland, or made national.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 25.

The clubs of the Left and Left Centre have decided to send, if possible, a joint declaration to Baron de Pretis, to be drawn up by a committee of five members, to be appointed by each party.

The new Progressists' Club has also been invited to give its adhesion. After a debate of two days the club of the Left have adopted a resolution expressing their sympathy with the endeavours of Baron de Pretis to form a new Cabinet, and assuring him of their cordial support. With regard, however, to the question of occupation, the resolution states that the party differs from the views held by the minister.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.

The yellow fever epidemic is rapidly abating, although it is still unsafe for the refugees to return to their homes. There were 16 deaths from the fever in this city yesterday, and 17 at Memphis.

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

The storm which occurred in this city last Wednesday unroofed or otherwise damaged 31 churches, 35 factories, 27 schools, five hotels, 50 other public buildings, 384 dwelling houses, and several stores. Eight vessels were sunk. The total loss is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

THE REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 24.

The Sultan has signed and delivered to Sir Henry Layard to-day the scheme of reforms in Asia Minor proposed by Lord Salisbury. The principal points in these reforms provide for the appointment of Europeans as inspectors of the tribunals, inspectors of the finances, and commandants of gendarmerie. Some slight modifications have been made by the Porte, but the principle of Lord Salisbury's scheme is left intact. Great satisfaction is felt at this act of the Sultan.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

PARIS, October 25.

The *XIX Siecle* of to-day states that in consequence of the gravity of the situation between England and Afghanistan, and the state of affairs in Turkey, a Cabinet Council was held at Versailles yesterday, and will meet again to-day.

THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

President Hayes and Mr. Secretary Sherman have addressed an immense assemblage at a state fair held at Cumberland (Maryland.) The President, who was introduced by Governor Carroll, delivered a speech in which he said there was every indication of reviving prosperity, which would be confirmed by honest money for honest labour.

Mr. Sherman, reviewing sources of national prosperity, stated that the balance of trade was this year in favour of the United States to the extent of 289,000,000 dols., and pointed out also the increase of production, the diversity of American manufacture, the decrease of expenditure, the advancing credit of the country and the success of the Four per cent. Bonds, 158,000,000 dols. of which had been sold. Mr Sherman said that the paper money now at par must be kept so, but observed that the introduction of the silver dollar had complicated the resumption of specie payments. He hoped that Congress would limit its issue or increase its intrinsic value in order to keep it equal to gold. The Treasury, continued Mr. Sherman, now held 137,000,000 dols. in gold and silver to redeem any notes presented for payment. Gold and silver were coming from Europe and the western mines which would produce 100,000,000 dols. annually, and Mr. Sherman declared that, unless the people preferred irredeemable money, and unless they forced an excessive issue of less valuable silver, which drive gold out of circulation, the United States would have redeemable money at par with coin and with gold.

NEW YORK, October 25.

Mr. Evarts has delivered a speech in this city, in which he defended President Hayes, and eulogised the Republican party as necessary to the welfare of the country. He urged harmony in order to defeat the Partisans of irredeemable money, and to maintain the rights of all, especially the ballot.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 22nd October, 1878.

Acting Lieut Griffith Grismond Philipps to be Lieutenant, with seniority from the 16th July, 1878, having passed the necessary examination at the Royal Naval College.

MR. JAMES MORTON.

THE following particulars regarding the career of Mr. James Morton, whose firm is the largest debtor to the City of Glasgow Bank, are given by the *Scotsman*. They illustrate in a remarkable manner the extraordinary recklessness with which the managers of the bank suffered its money to be absorbed by mere speculators of no substance or mercantile standing:—

Mr. Morton is understood to be the heaviest debtor to the City Bank, the sum due being stated at 2,300,000*l.*, and the total liabilities of the firm seem to be set down at 2,500,000*l.* Mr. Morton is the son of a farmer, was brought up at East Kilbride, and for some three years drove his father's milk cart into Glasgow. With one of his father's servants he came to Glasgow when a young man, and, we have heard, started business in a small way as a rag merchant. Afterwards he became connected with a paper mill and later on went into the wool trade. During the height of the gold fever he entered heavily into trade with Australia and became associated with Potter, Wilson, and Co. He shipped largely all kinds of merchandise, and brought home wool in return. Making one or two good speculations in land in Australia, he extended his operations in this line, both in Australia and New Zealand: and the floating of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company is said to have been due to him. From the time of his earliest business connections in Glasgow he was known to be a man of great enterprise. He went through a vast amount of mental and bodily labour with an endurance that astonished many. After going extensively into the wool trade he opened an office in London, and at least twice a week travelled between the two great commercial centres. In his younger days he does not seem to have been always successful. We believe Mr. Morton has never been in Australia, but several of his friends are settled there. He has resided at Elderslie House, Renfrew, the seat of the late Mr. Spiers, M.P. for that county, for the last four years. He is a leading Sunday-school teacher in the city and has been a prominent man in Church matters.

FLIGHT OF MR. JAMES NICOL FLEMING.

The following is from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 24:—

There is a danger of being premature in our commendation of the promptness of the legal authorities in Scotland in arresting the delinquents in the City of Glasgow Bank case. It is now certain that Mr. J. Nicol Fleming succeeded in getting out of the country a few days ago, and has gone, it is reported, to Spain—a favourite place of refuge for delinquent debtors. Mr. Fleming was a director of the bank for a dozen years, and only retired two or three years ago. He was, therefore, a party to the falsification of the books perpetrated in 1873; and why he was not arrested last Saturday, when the present directors were taken up, is a circumstance which needs explanation. It is pretty certain that of all the offenders in this shameful case there are none greater than the person who has succeeded in getting away. Mr. Fleming and his connections owe the bank one-and-a-quarter millions sterling, out of which he purchased an estate and built a grand mansion at Kiel. Several other persons still at large are pointed at in the inspectors' report.

The *Standard* says that the person who was reported in Glasgow to have taken flight is Mr. James Nicol Fleming, a shareholder and former director of the bank. Mr Fleming has a large mansion near Campbeltown, and it is asserted that he left the Kintyre coast in a small boat, and joined a steamer which lay in waiting, and which is believed to have sailed for Spain. Mr. Fleming entered the directorate in 1864, at which time he held 10,000*l.* of stock. In 1866 and 1867 he held 20,000*l.*, and in addition in the latter year 17,000*l.* jointly with his brother. In 1875, in which year he left the board, he had only 2,000*l.* of stock. His name appears in this year's list of partners with that amount against it.

THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WE take the following account of the race for the Cambridgeshire, run at Newmarket on Oct. 22, from the *Sportsman*:—

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 300 added; winners extra; the second received 100 sovs, and third saved her stake. Cambridgeshire Course [1 mile 240 yards]. 171 subs. 48 of whom declared.

The figures preceding the owners' names indicate the numbers on the card.

28. Mr F Gretton's b c Isonomy, by Sterling—Isola Bella, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb [orange, purple belt and cap] ....Morgan 1

13. Lord Rosebery's br c Touchet, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb [primrose and rose hoops, rose cap] ....Fordham 2

50. Mr R Peck's b f La Merveille, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb [blue, orange sleeves] ....Hopper 3

3. Lord Ellesmere's b h Hampton, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb [red, white sleeves, black cap] ....F Archer 0

4. Mr Pulteney's br f Placida, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb [white, blue sleeves, orange cap] ......H Jeffery 0

5. Mr C Alexander's ch c Thunderstone, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb [dark blue, white sleeves, black cap] ......J Morris 0

6. Mr T Jennings's ch g Ecossais, aged, 8st 3lb [inc 5lb extra] [white, green belt, red cap]...J Goater 0

8. Duke of Hamilton's b c Midlothian, 4 yrs 8st 1lb [cerise, French grey sleeves and cap] ...Huxtable 0

9. Lord Falmouth's b f Lady Golightly, 4 yrs, 8st [black, white sleeves, red cap]..........Constable 0

10. Duke of St. Alban's ch c Lord Clive, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb [car 7st 13lb] [French grey, crimson cross-belts and cap]..........Snowden 0

11. Mr R C Naylor's ch h Jester, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb [inc 14lb extra] [primrose, cherry cap] ......A Wood 0

14. Mr J Prat's ch c Faisan, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb [chocolate, orange sleeves and cap] ....Fagan 0

15. Count F de Lagrange's ch f Clementine, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb [blue, red sleeves and cap] ....R Morris 0

16. Lord Bradford's ch f Manœuvre, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb [white, scarlet sleeves, black cap] ......H Wyatt 0

17. Count F de Lagrange's ch m Dina, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb [inc 10lb ex] [car 7st 6lb] blue, red sleeves, and blue cap..........W. Johnson 0

18. Baron A de Rothschild's br s Brie, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb [blue and yellow hoops, yellow cap] ......C Wood 0

19. Mr F Gretton's b c Harbinger, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb [cherry and black hoops] ....Willis 0

20. Mr H Sanford's br f Start, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb [dark blue] ....Covey 0

23. M. Delatre's b c Clocher, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb [green, red belt] ....Spreoty 0

23. Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Attalus, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb [green and gold, yellow cap] ....Hopkins 0

24. Capt Machell's ch c Master Kildare, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb [white, blue cap] ....Watts 0

25. Mr A Baltazzi's ch c Tallos, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb [French grey, scarlet cap] ....J M'Donald 0

26. Duke of Hamilton's br c Greenback, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb [cerise, French grey sleeves and cap]...Lemaire 0

27. Count de Juigne's ch f Mantille, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb [scarlet and orange hoops, black cap]......Fearn 0

29. Prince Batthyany's b c Sidonia, 4 yrs, 7st [green] Luke 0

30. Mr E Etches's b c Lancaster, 4 yrs, 7st [white, green cap] ....W M'Donald 0

32. Capt Machell's b c Sign Manual, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb [white, black cap] ....Greaves 0

33. Mr C Perkins's ch c Roehampton, 5 yrs, 6st 12lb [turquoise body, violet sleeves and cap]...Weedon 0

34. Lord Anglesey's br c Grey Friar, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb [white, blue sleeves, red cap] ....Heather 0

36. Mr M L Lasareff's gr c Hermes, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb [cerise and yellow belt] ....Baines 0

37. Mr. W Goater's b c Pero, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb [car 6st 11lb] [brown, scarlet cap] ....Andrews 0

38. Mr J Johnson's b g Shillelagh, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb [orange, black belt and cap] ....Mallows 0

41. Lord Alington's b f Thistle, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb [French grey] ....J E Jones 0

46. Mr T L Reed's b c Macbeth, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb [Oxford and Cambridge blue stripes, scarlet belt and cap] A Hall 0

49. Mr J N Barlow's b c Knighthood, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb [brown and white hoops, white cap]......Kendall 0

52. Mr G Lambert's br f Edith Plantagenet, 3 yrs, 6st [brown, orange cap] ....Collins 0

53. Mr J Whittaker's ch f Miss Pool, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb [blue and white stripes, blue cap] ....Bell 0

54. Mr W S Crawford's b c Broad Corrie, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb [car 4st 13lb] [scarlet]..........Gallon 0

BETTING AT THE START.

100 to 15 agst Macbeth

100 to 15—Greenback

8 to 1—Tallos

10 to 1—Touchet

100 to 8—Placida

100 to 7—Start

100 to 6—Lord Clive

100 to 6—Master Kildare

20 to 1—Hampton

25 to 1—Thunderstone

25 to 1—Sidonia

25 to 1—Shillelagh

25 to 1—La Merveille

33 to 1—Ecossais

33 to 1—Brie

40 to 1—Isonomy

40 to 1 agst Clocher

40 to 1—Roehampton

50 to 1—Jester

50 to 1—Manœuvre

50 to 1—Mantille

50 to 1—Lancaster

50 to 1—Sign Manual

100 to 1—Lady Golightly

100 to 1—Faisan

100 to 1—Clementine

100 to 1—Lina

100 to 1—Attalus

100 to 1—Grey Friar

100 to 1—Edith Plantagenet

100 to 1—Miss Pool

100 to 1—Broad Corrie

THE RACE.

Although the circumstance of the match between Roderick and Gustavus Vasa being declared void allowed an uninterrupted interval of an hour to elapse between the time appointed for the Tuesday Nursery Handicap and that fixed for the decision of the Cambridgeshire, it must be remembered that already the racing, thanks to the false starts for the Maiden Plate, was somewhat behind time, and, furthermore, there was an unusually large field of runners for the big race. Yet the process of weighing out could have been accomplished in excellent time but for the system of allotment of places, formerly effected by the jockey drawing his number, but now rendered at least a little more expeditious by the delivery of a ticket with his number duly stated thereon by the clerk of the scales, who, of course, has no control whatever over the numbers. Thus it was that it was some ten minutes after time when the thirty-eight runners' numbers were telegraphed upon the usual indicator, and as a matter of fact the horses had actually been put through their final toilettes and saddled, and had been surrendered to the charge of the starter before the proceedings in connection with the telegraph-board had been completed. The Birdcage was crowded to excess, and a real treat was experienced, for almost without exception the favourites were finished off in the inclosure, which was very much crowded by an enthusiastic assemblage of critics, amateur and otherwise. To revert, however, to the actual race. It was as nearly as possible half-past three when the flag was raised, and here it may not inappropriately be remarked that the sun was shining with such intense power as almost to preclude the possibility of recognising the colours as they stretched away from right to left in one long unbroken line. The moment, however, Mr M'George had got them nicely together Faisan spoiled the attempt, at a start by bolting, an example which was quickly follwed by Pero and Knighthood. In another attempt Knighthood again showed conspicuously, being joined in his vagary this time by Placida, while the continued delay began to tell uncomfortably upon the temper of Greenback, who now commenced to show signs of fractiousness. In this manner some thirty-five minutes were cut to waste. At last, with the Stand clock showing the time to be four minutes past four, the signal was given at the fifth attempt, and an excellent start effected, the one exception being Pero, who had been very restless and awkward, and was now left at the post. The moment the flag was down Tallos, in the centre, rushed to the front, having Lancaster in immediate attendance on his right, nearly, in the Shepherd's Track, on the same side being prominent the colours of Grey Friar, Placida, and Shillelagh, these, all in a cluster, being hotly pursued and barely clear of Clementine, Macbeth and Faisan, stretching away towards the centre, and wide on the lower ground La Merveille, Greenback, and Miss Pool Ecossais, Roehampton, Hampton, Start, Brie, and Manœuvre being most prominent of the remainder, of whom Thunderstone, Jester, and Hermes were soon conspicuous in the rear. They had hardly proceeded a quarter of a mile when the field already presented a very straggling appearance, and full half of those who had started were now hopelessly beaten. By dint of racing away from the post, Greenback, who possesses a great turn of speed, gradually forged his way diagonally across his field, and had taken up a prominent position on the more advantageous high ground. Tallos, however, was still in possession of the command, holding a nice place in the middle of the course, Lancaster, now on the extreme right, lying second, well up, with La Merveille and Greenback following closely, Isonomy having also emerged from the centre division, and being now in close attendance. Mr. Gretton's colt, however, was just clear of Hampton, Macbet, Placida Ecossais, and Touchet all lying well up and going well, but at the end of a long tail of flounderers were to be observed Edith, Plantagent, Jester, Sidonia, Thunderstone Harbinger, and Hermes, who were beaten off before six furlongs of the journey had been accomplished. Approaching the Red Post his early efforts began to tell their inevitable tale upon Greenback, who beat a rapid retreat, and Tallos also hanging out signals of distress. Grey Friar assumed a momentary lead from Lancaster. Both these, however, were beaten in the next few strides, and La Merveille, who had been driven along almost from the commencement, took up the running, followed by Isonomy, Grey Friar, and Touchet, Hampton and Tallos lying next, with Placida, and Master Kildare at the head of the others. Ecossais. Half way from the Red Post home the issue had become confined to still narrower limits, and La Merveille having shot her bolt had retired in favour of Isonomy, who came sailing along clear of Touchet, and although the latter made a gallant effort to get up he could not succeed, and suffered a somewhat easy defeat by two lengths; half a length divided the Russley stable-companions, of whom La Merveille finished third, little more than a neck in front of Hampton, fourth. Then, at an interval of some half dozen lengths, succeeded Tallos fifth, Placida sixth, Grey Friar seventh, Master Kildare eighth, and Start ninth. The foregoing were all more or less in a cluster, and another clear interval divided the last named from Miss Pool tenth, Greenback eleventh, and Midlothian twelfth. The last lot were composed of Harbinger, Faisan, Lina, Knighthood, Sidonia, Hermes, Macbeth, and with the exception of Pero, who walked in with the crowd, Thunderstone was last absolutely. Time, by Benson's chronograph, 2min 9sec. Value of the stakes, 2,190*l.*

Jongleur's time last year was 2min 7sec, and Rosebery the previous year occupied 2min 14sec. Sutton, in 1875, occupied 2mins. 14sec. and Peuttere, in 1874 2min 6sec.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

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In a hot Climate,
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TRANSPARENT
SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

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A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*. Nov. 1, 1877.

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious (diseases, &c.; for it frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,825,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

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M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

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AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.

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Address
"GALEN,"
[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

(*The Times.*)

ARREST OF THE DIRECTORS.

Our Glasgow Correspondent telegraphed last night (Oct 20) :—

"The report by Messrs. McGregor and Anderson into the affairs of the City Bank was yesterday the all absorbing topic of conversation among business men and in the city generally. Beside it all other subjects have sunk into insignificance, and the more it is examined the less comfort does it afford. Putting the loss at six millions, the belief is that not one-fourth of the shareholders will be able to meet the first call made upon them and the amount of misery that will result cannot be estimated.

"At noon on Saturday a meeting of the Committee of Shareholders was held in the Religious Institution rooms. All the members were present, and Mr. Robert Young presided. The deputation that went to London gave some information as to their proceedings there, but beyond this there was nothing done. The desperate state of matters disclosed by the investigators' report was the subject of conversation for a short time, but there seemed little inclination on the part of anybody even to talk over the affair. After sitting about half-an-hour, the committee adjourned. Another meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday).

"In the afternoon a circular was issued in the interest of Messrs. La Cour and Watson, shipping agents, Glasgow and Leith, intimating a suspension of payments and calling a meeting of creditors. The assets are said to be favourable, but the liabilities are large.

"The Crown authorities of Scotland have acted, it will be generally acknowledged, with considerable promptitude. Within 24 hours of the issue of the investigators' report as to the affairs of the City Bank they have caused the apprehension of all the Directors of the Bank, the manager, and the secretary. The result is not entirely unexpected, though so energetic action was not looked for, but no doubt the procedure was hastened by the rumours which became current on Saturday, that one or two of the chief actors in the miserable drama contemplated a visit to another land. However that may be, it was not till 5 o'clock that instructions were given by the Crown representative at Glasgow, Mr. W. A. Brown, advocate and sheriff's procurator fiscal, to Captain Boyd, of the Central Police District, that the apprehensions were to be effected, and the necessary warrants were placed in the hands of the acting officers. Of those to be apprehended, Messrs. John Stewart, Robert Salmond, Lewis Potter, John Innes Wright, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, directors, R. S. Stronach, director and manager and Charles S. Leresche, secretary, two—Messrs. Stewart and Inglis—reside in Edinburgh, and accordingly Detective Inspector Carmichael was despatched with the necessary powers to that city. On the officer's arrival there he communicated with the authorities, who gave the requisite assistance and facilities for the apprehension of the parties wanted. Both gentlemen were found at home, and though apparently taken somewhat aback at the visit of the officers, they offered no resistance, and after a fitting interval accompanied the detectives to the City Police-office, where they were accommodated for the night, and will remain till to-morrow morning, when they will in all likelihood be remitted to Glasgow. The authorities had also been taking a requisite action as regards the others wanted. Mr. Potter, it was ascertained, had proceeded on a visit to his son, who resides at Bothwell, some seven miles from the city. Hither at once Detective Elliot proceeded, and found his man, who, however, was confined to bed through illness. The officer had no option but to remove his prisoner, and all precautions having been taken that his health might not suffer by the journey. Mr. Potter was in the course of the evening conveyed to Glasgow, where he remains under arrest. At the same time Detective Macleod went to Newton Mearns, about a dozen miles to the south of the city, and there apprehended Mr. William Taylor in his own house, and brought him to the city, where he was locked up in the Central Police office. Simultaneously with these movements Captain Boyd, accompanied by other officers, proceeded to the residences of Mr. Salmond, Mr. Wright, Mr. Stronach, and Mr. Leresche, all situated in the West-end, and effected their capture. All the prisoners were found at home, and in the course of five hours from the issue of the warrants were quietly lodged in the Central Police-office. As in the case of the gentlemen apprehended in Edinburgh, those in Glasgow were surprised at the turn which events had assumed, and one or two remarked that had they suspected how matters were going, they would have spared the authorities any trouble by previously giving themselves up. All the prisoners have been placed in separate rooms in the police chambers, not in the ordinary cells, but in the private and official apartments of the Chief Constable. Each of them is attended by a policeman, who is relieved at intervals, but the accused are never left alone. It is expected that those taken in Glasgow will be brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate to-morrow morning and be remitted to the Sheriff's authorities. The apprehensions were effected in a very quiet manner, yet the fact became speedily known, and to-day a large number of gentlemen gathered in the Royal Exchange and discussed the position of affairs, the opinion of those present being favourable to the course which has been adopted by the authorities. It may be mentioned that Mr. W. Taylor is an ex-town councillor of Glasgow, a member of the School Board, and is a member of a large grain firm in the west, Mr. Inglis is a landed proprietor in the east, Mr. Lewis Potter has just retired from a large shipping firm in Glasgow, Mr. Wright is an East Indian merchant, Mr. Salmond was manager at the stoppage in 1857, and Mr. Stewart is an Edinburgh merchant."

Our Edinburgh Correspondent telegraphed last night :—"The report of the investigators into the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank had a very depressing effect in Edinburgh, as in other parts of the country, on Saturday. On the Stock-Exchange there was a dead stoppage of business."

The following is from our Liverpool Correspondent :—"The publication of the report on the City of Glasgow Bank had a distinctly depressing effect on the Liverpool markets to-day [Saturday]; and the sense of uneasiness was increased by the announcement of commercial difficulties in more than one trade.

Our Glasgow Correspondent telegraphed last night :—"The two officials of the City of Glasgow Bank with the four directors resident in Glasgow where this morning brought before Mr. Gemmel, the stipendiary magistrate at the Central Police-court, and remanded for 24 hours. Mr. Lewis Potter, who is suffering under an attack of bronchitis, was allowed to spend the night in his own house under the charge of a police officer, but the other prisoners were detained in the police office; each in the custody of an attendant. The court affords very little accommodation for the general public and to this and to the purely formal character of the proceedings was due the fact that when the case, which was the first on the roll, was called, only the presiding magistrate, the Court officials, and two legal gentlemen, friends of the prisoners, were present. The accused having been placed at the bar the Procurator-Fiscal of the Court [Mr. M'Phee] read the libel, wherein the prisoners at the bar—viz., Robert Stronach, 52, a native of Aberdeenshire ; John Innes Wright, 68, a native of Glasgow ; Robert Salmond, 64, a native of Argyleshire, Charles S. Leresche, 52, an Englishman ; William Taylor, 68, a native of Glasgow , and Lewis Potter, 72, a native of Falkirk—were charged with fraud, 'having on various occasions between the years 1873 and 1878, by falsely and fraudulently falsifying the books of the bank in Virginia-street, and by representing large sums of money as assets of the said bank which were not truly due, but were false and fictitious, and by falsely and fraudulently understating the liabilities of the bank, and by preparing false balance-sheets repeating the said false statements, and submitting the same to the shareholders, concealed from the shareholders and the public the true state of the liabilities of the said banking company.'

"The charge having been read, Mr M'Phee asked that the case should be remanded for 24 hours. The magistrate asked if any of the prisoners had any statement to make, and, no reply being given, he granted the remand as craved. The prisoners were thereupon removed from the bar, and were all detained in custody in the police building. With regard to the subsequent procedure, it may be explained that it is entirely different from that followed in England in analogous cases. The necessary investigations and the preparation of the formal indictment fall to be made by the representatives of the Crown, and are conducted strictly in private ; only when the prisoners are placed at the bar for trial and sentence will the charge on which they are indicted and the evidence to be adduced in support of it come before the public. The preliminary inquiry will necessarily be one of a very elaborate nature, and it is not at all improbable that the Crown authorities may find it necessary to take possession of many of the books and documents belonging to the bank. It is rumoured that a strict examination is in progress of the books and papers of the bank since the date of its resuscitation in 1873, and important issues will hang on the results disclosed.

"The prompt and decisive action taken by the Crown authorities is viewed in the city, and indeed throughout Scotland generally, with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction, and it is hoped that the prosecution will be conducted in the most thorough and uncompromising fashion. On the Stock Exchange and in business circles there is much less excitement than might have been anticipated, and it is hoped now that, so far as the bank is concerned the worst is known, confidence will be in some measure restored. Markets opened dull, but not greatly depressed. As the day advanced quotations gradually went back, and closed at the lowest point. A fair business was done in the pig-iron market, and prices were a shade higher. There has been a slight run on more than one of our building societies. Certain timid depositors, it appears, had made application to be allowed to withdraw their money, but nothing bordering on a panic has existed. In case of anything happening, however, the directors of at least one society have put in force the rule as to certain notice being given before deposits can be withdrawn. It is to be hoped, however, that the course of events will prove that this precaution has been taken without cause.

Our Edinburgh Correspondent telegraphed :—

"This morning Mr. Henry Inglis, of Torrance, and Mr. John Stewart, directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, residing in Edinburgh, were removed from their residences, where they had been under surveillance, and brought before the Police-court. The Court was opened at 10 o'clock, and their cases were the first that were called before Bailie Roberts, the presiding magistrate. The approaches to the Court-room were crowded long before 10 o'clock, and the Court itself was filled. On Mr. Inglis and Mr. Stewart taking their places at the bar the clerk read aloud the charge, as follows :—

"'Henry Inglis, residing in Great Stuart-street, and John Stewart, residing in Moray-place, both in Edinburgh, have been guilty actors, art and part, of the crime of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition committed in Glasgow, in the county of Lanark.'

"The accused were then formally remitted to the Glasgow authorities in the usual way. The whole proceedings relating to their committal occupied only a few moments. Mr. Inglis and Mr. Stewart remained in the police buildings until about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, when, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of Police, and several detective officers, they were conveyed in a cab to the Carlton Gaol, previous to being taken to Glasgow. There were very few persons in the neighbourhood of the police chambers at the time, and consequently there was no excitement. Both Mr. Inglis and Mr. Stewart seemed acutely to feel their situation.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes as follows :—

"The one subject of discussion on the Liverpool Exchange yesterday was the prosecution of the City of Glasgow Bank directors. After the publication of the investigators' report it was felt that the failure had assumed an altogether different phase from that originally accepted, and that the collapse was accompanied by culpable incidents which demanded rigorous inquiry. Not only were the liabilities augmented beyond the highest calculation of loss, but the management of the bank was marked by criminal misrepresentations, which provoked surprise and indignation. On Saturday there was a general consensus of opinion that a prosecution of the responsible manager was required equally for the vindication of justice and the re-assurance of the public mind in the honest administration of other banks. It was feared, however, that there would be delay in the instituting of proceedings that the real culprits, who were freely indicated by name, would make good their escape ; and that the aged and infirm ciphers of the directorate would be left to bear the brunt of the prosecution, and of course to escape. It was therefore with universal satisfaction that the prompt and decisive action of the Scotch law officers was learned yesterday. The arrest of these officials has done more to calm public excitement than any other incident that has happened in the recent troublous times. It has also tended to restore confidence by giving bank shareholders and depositors some guarantee that in other cases similar malpractices are not being pursued or can be practised with impunity. The prosecution, however, is satisfactory only in a negative form. It may punish past evil-doing, but it affords no protection against the "cooking" of accounts until after the mischief is done. The suggestion of *The Times* for new legislation in this direction, therefore, meets with a favourable echo. It is pointed out that in the case of "unlimited" banks the shareholders and the public have less protection than in the case of "limited" banks, although the risks are incalculably greater. In the old and unlimited banking corporations there is no necessity for an independent audit of the accounts ; the result being that, if the authorities choose to manipulate the figures [as in the Glasgow example], there are no possible means of discovering the fraud. This is not the position of the banks registered under the recent Limited Liability Acts. In such banks there is an independent audit of the accounts—usually performed by a public accountant conjointly with a shareholders' auditor ; and it is the essence of such audit that it takes place without the intervention of the directors and managers, and with power to examine and appraise all the securities. It is obvious that such an audit in the case of the City of Glasgow Bank, even if done in a rough and perfunctory manner, must have revealed the rotten state of affairs, and thus have averted or mitigated the calamity."

THE INSPECTORS' REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE GLASGOW BANK.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following compilation of the results of the inspectors' report :—

In the first column are given the figures of the report issued by the directors four months ago. In the second column are given the figures arrived at by the inspectors as representing the real amount of the liabilities and the actual value of the assets on the day of stoppage. The third column gives the differences between the directors' report and the inspectors' verification, and shows therefore substantially, allowing for the difference of three months in the respective dates, the extent of falsification in the directors' last issue of particulars :—

LIABILITIES.	Directors, June 5, 1878.	Inspectors, Oct. 1, 1878	Extent of Directors' Falsification.
Deposits	£8,102,000	£8,798,000	£696,000
Notes out	710,000	863,000	153,000
Acceptances	1,488,000	2,742,000	1,254,000
	£10,300,000	£12,403,000	£2,103,000
Capital paid up	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Reserve	592,000	592,000	—
	£11,892,000	£13,995,000	—
ASSETS.			
Bills, &c.	£8,484,000	£5,996,000	£2,488,000
Advances	265,000	211,000	54,000
Cash	845,000	418,000	427,000
Bonds, &c.	2,296,000	587,000	1,709,000
	£11,892,000	£7,212,000	£4,680,000
Assets short	....	£5,190,000	—
Capital and Reserve lost	....	1,593,000	—
Total	....	£6,783,000	—
		£13,995,000	

The falsification here shown is 2,102,000*l.* in the liabilities, and 4,680,000*l.* on the assets ; or together, 6,783,000*l.* ; and of this total estimated loss the inspectors report that upon the four accounts upon which the largest deficiences appear the loss will be 4,269,000*l.*, leaving 2,514,000*l.* as the deficiency on the rest of the business. The inspectors give as follows the claims upon, the value of the securities held, and the present apparent loss in these four cases :—

Four Largest Accounts in Default.

Accounts.	At Debit	Securities value.	Deficit.
No. 1	£2,320,000	£688,000	£1,632,000
No. 2	1,864,000	452,000	1,412,000
No. 3	1,142,000	310,000	832,000
No. 4	464,000	71,000	393,000
	£5,790,000	£1,521,000	£4,269,000

A meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held on Oct. 22, and a resolution was passed for winding up the concern.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Robert Young said the prospect was appalling. It means to many—very many—of the shareholders ruin and misery, and to all poverty, privation, and suffering. Our money, perhaps our all, we must lose. We have reposed confidence in men who have proved unworthy of our confidence. We have believed in reports and balance-sheets which have been false, fictitious, and misleading ; but we hope, although we have lost money, we have not yet lost our personal honour. (Cheers.)

The Rev. F. L. Robertson said that in referring to the directors he would endeavour to restrain those feelings of indignation, just indignation, which stirred in the heart of everyone of us, and to speak calmly as a minister of religion ought to speak. These gentlemen have been faithless to the high office to which they were appointed by the shareholders ; they have been disloyal to truth and to the first principles of morality ; and what, with respect to some of them at least, deepens the discredit which attaches to their conduct is that they trod the streets of the city arrayed in garments of religiousness, making long prayers while they were desolating widows' houses, and rearing churches while they were wrecking homes. Their honour is tarnished, their reputation stained ; the day of reckoning has already dawned, and the majesty of the law is now vindicating its claim. I am perfectly aware that, from my position as a minister of religion, there are many who may be pleased to speak harshly of the position which I have chosen to-day to occupy. They may tell me that I am mingling too much with secular affairs. My reply to this is that I do not care one rush for their opinion. My opinion is that well-doing is religiousness. If our directors had taken to heart that opinion, and believed that religion consisted less in solemn phrasings than it does in right doing serving God in their day and generation, we would not to-day have been placed in the calamitous circumstances in which we stand [Cheers.]

THE EAST INDIAN TRADE.

(*Times*, Oct. 22.)

The fact that the leading commercial failures in connexion with, or less directly arising out of, the City of Glasgow Bank disaster should be in the very same trade, that with India and the East, as the great failures of 1875 cannot but recall attention to the whole circumstances of the trade. How is it that such exceptional weakness is displayed in it? Has there been anything peculiar in the conditions of business in the East, and how have the peculiarities operated? The consideration of the facts which these questions involve can hardly fail to be instructive. It is obvious at almost the first glance at the statistics of our Eastern trade that many causes of unprofitableness have in fact existed for years. To go somewhat far back, we find that about fifteen or sixteen years ago the trade was for two or three years subjected to an extraordinary stimulus, which was likely of itself to attract into it an undue amount of capital. This was the American cotton famine, which led to an extraordinary demand for Indian cotton at a high price, in payment for which enormous quantities of specie were transmitted to India. In the four years 1863-66 our imports from India were £48,435,000 in the first year ; £52,295,000 in the second year ; £37,395,000 in the third ; and £36,901,000 in the fourth—the lowest of which figures has not since been touched. Our exports, exclusive of specie, also reached in those years the large total of twenty to twenty-two millions, which is somewhat short of the recent total of our exports, but was a very high figure at that time. The result of the trade thus stimulated was immense profit to all concerned, silver, which is now under 50d., then rising to over 62d. per oz. and bankers and merchants all profiting by the exchange. Already in 1866 the reaction began and there were heavy failures in the Eastern trade; but it can easily be understood that capitalists clung to the business in which they had embarked their means. For several years also after 1866 cotton remained at comparatively high figures, although not at the famine prices of 1863-66. Even as late as 1874 raw cotton was about 25 per cent. dearer than it now is. The temptation, therefore, to withdraw capital was not so great as it has since become. But almost ever since 1866 there has been, with little intermission, a complaint of want of profit, the complaints having become more and more anxious and energetic since 1872 and 1873. It was constantly affirmed that there was a steady loss on produce imported from the East, which would be exactly the result of the whole trade being overdone, the profit being in the returns, and these returns coming in the shape of produce for which there was no sufficient market at home. Upon a trade in this condition there came, in 1872 and 1873, the beginning of the great fall in silver, consequent on the demonetization in Germany and the simultaneous limitation of the silver coinage by the Latin Union. The fall was very gradual down to 1876, being little more than 5 or 6 per cent. on the former price ; but even such a fall was calculated to affect more injuriously than before the returns of the exporters to India, whose drafts upon India, without any corresponding change in the Indian prices of their articles, suddenly became worth so much less. In 1876 the fall became so great as to give a new stimulus to the exports from India, which in turn caused a reaction in the price of silver and a temporary gain to bankers and merchants in the Indian trade ; but the fall has since been renewed, so that the trade must have lost more by the second depreciation than it gained by the previous reaction. All this time, also, the price of raw cotton, which is the staple export of India, has been steadily falling, and the competition with the United States, which have recovered their predominant position as a cotton-growing country, has become all but hopeless. All this having occurred in a trade where there was already excessive capital has been simply disastrous to those concerned. Besides the great firms which have stopped, a good many during the last decade have gone into liquidation, while it has been too obvious that much of the business remaining has been unprofitable, competitors carrying on the struggle in the vain hope of having the field to themselves when their rivals were crushed out. Such have been the chronic conditions of the Eastern trade for many years, and the complications of famines in India and China, important as they must be considered, have probably done no more than intensify a little evils which were in any case becoming most acute.

The evils of excessive capital for the business done, of falling prices in the staple articles of trade, and a depreciation in the currency of the country traded with, have not, however, been the only ones with which the Indian trader has had to contend. If these were the only circumstances to be considered, it might not be so difficult to find a parallel to them in other trades which have not exhibited the same weakness as that with the East. There has, unhappily, as the story of some of the failures tells us, been an unusual amount of trading with borrowed money and of accommodation paper, to which a custom of the trade, subsisting when the circumstances in which that custom arose had entirely changed, has conduced. We refer to the fact that there are very long bills in the trade. The custom of drawing at six months was at one time, perhaps, when voyages were protracted, not without some reason ; but it has become unreasonable, and a dangerous instrument of financing, since clipper ships came into the trade, and still more since the Suez Canal was opened. By means of such bills it has been possible for many firms to obtain and use money long after the transactions in which the bills originated were closed, and this facility of "accommodation" was the opportunity of adventurers like Messrs. Collie. With the money so obtained they either concealed for years the losses they had made, or engaged in the game of beating their rivals out of the field, which would almost have been too much for a large capitalist without borrowing, so protracted has been the contest. In this way we fear some of the facts as to Indian trade which look re-assuring at first are to be explained away. The increase in recent years of imports from India and of exports thereto is to some extent wholly unnatural. Shipments have in fact been made on both sides to enable bills to be drawn and reckless financing to continue. No wonder, that honest and careful traders have hardly been able to live. The custom of drawing bills at long dates, which it has been impossible to get rid of, although the evil has often enough been pointed out and dwelt upon during the last ten years, has converted evils which ordinary trades could have dealt with into a prolonged and acute agony.

But, if the facts are as stated, there is no need to despair of the prospects of the Eastern trade should the right measures be employed. Some circumstances of an adverse nature it will, indeed, not be easy to change. The abundance and cheapness of American cotton seem likely enough to continue. The present American crop is reported to be the largest ever known, and there appears no probability of a failing off in the average supply from America, large crops having now grown there year after year at a comparatively low price. The circumstance is very serious for the Indian cotton grower, who has long since lost the benefit of the remarkable prices of 1863-66. On the other hand, there are articles of Indian export where India has natural advantages over other countries, and the trade is likely to be again stimulated in time by the inevitable reaction from the renewed fall in silver which is now going on. There is an irreducible *minimum* of trade between Europe and the East which would repay the employment in it of a suitable capital, and which may be trusted to increase from year to year as the effect of our railways and other public works in India and the natural increase of population begin to tell. But if failures like those of Messrs. Collie, or the more recent failures which have followed that of the City of Glasgow Bank, with their accompanying disclosures of accommodation bills, are to be avoided, and the chronic weakness of the trade to be rooted out, an end must be put to the custom of drawing bills at long dates, which furnishes the opportunity for so much mischievous financing. The banking community have been somewhat remiss in not having this question of long bills finally considered and settled before now. Instead of taking proper action in the matter, one good bank and discount house after the other, with much private groaning over the dangerous character of the custom, has finally joined in the competition for the bills. But how can there be hope of any real improvement in the Eastern trade until the custom is definitely got rid of? If it is not got rid of, the slightest recovery which may occur will infallibly lead to a renewal and increase of the dangerous practices which have so long been the opprobrium of this department of commerce.

LORD LAWRENCE ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In the *Times* of the 16th inst. there appears an elaborate letter from Sir James Stephen which seems to require a prompt reply, unless we wish the present movement against the Ameer of Afghanistan ; or, in other words, that a war in that country should be allowed to proceed without any attempt on the part of those who are opposed to such a war to arrest it.

In that letter seven questions are proposed, the first four of which are very pertinent, but which the writer seems to desire to leave unanswered. The first of these questions, the full materials for the discussion of which Sir J. Stephen says are not before the public, is "whether the conduct pursued for some years towards the Ameer has or has not been judicious?" Now, if this question be put aside for an indefinite period under the above plea, much injustice, I submit, would be dealt out to Shere Ali. We cannot fairly decide whether he has been wrong or not in refusing to receive our Mission, unless we can give due weight to the reasons which may be adduced for his not doing so. Though complete information may not be before us, I urge that there is ample evidence to enable us to decide whether he has *prima facie* a good case for his conduct. If we decide that he had reasonable grounds for the line he adopted, fair play appears to me to demand that we should put off the war against him until we have the materials on which the country can finally decide as to his conduct.

Then it is asked in the second question "whether the Ameer has or has not grossly insulted a British Agent." And it is asserted that this point need not be discussed. But surely the same principle which is applicable to the first question is equally so to the second. When Sir J. Stephen wrote his letter, the belief that the Ameer had grossly insulted an officer of the Mission had been spread throughout England and had met with almost universal credence. As this was the main ground of the Ameer's offence, for which war was to be declared against him, surely justice demanded that the statement respecting it should be clearly proved. The question, I admit, has now lost its importance, and "need not be discussed," since it is at the present time generally conceded that no such insult was committed, but, on the contrary, that the Mission was received by Shere Ali's officer at Ali Musjid with as much courtesy as was consistent with refusing to allow it to proceed towards Cabul. Of course, the point whether the refusal to receive a Mission at Cabul is a *casus belli* against the Ameer still remains. With reference to this, I cannot yet believe but that my countrymen, who pride themselves on a high sense of honour and justice, will pronounce that, in the circumstances which can be shown to exist, the Ameer ought to be held excused for his conduct.

The third question—"Whether in dealing with an Asiatic ruler like Shere Ali the common rules of European international law have any application whatever?"—is again passed over. I affirm that it should not be so treated. If international law has no application in this case, then what is the law or principle on which the cause between Shere Ali and ourselves is to be tried? Are we to be the judges in our own cause? Are we to decide in accordance with our own interest? Is this an answer which Englishmen will give in so grave a matter?

The fourth question is a very large one ; it is thus stated :—"Whether in any circumstances anything can be gained by an Afghan War?" And it is said to suggest and resolve itself into three other questions—viz., Is it true that our present frontier is exceedingly weak? Is it true that it is possible to make it as strong as it is at present weak by occupying military positions through the mountains, and by establishing satisfactory relations with the mountain tribes? And is it true that, whatever may have been the case in former times, the advance of Russia and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance make the strengthening of our frontier [if it requires strengthening or can be strengthened] a matter of pressing importance?" In answer, my humble opinion is that nothing is to be gained by an Afghan war, more especially by a war based on such a cause as is now put forward.

Next, I do not admit that our present frontier is exceedingly weak. On the contrary, I deem it a frontier which by nature is remarkably strong ; and one also which, if necessary, could be strengthened at a moderate cost, when compared with what a new line of frontier in an advanced position would certainly require. But, of course, this is mainly a military question. Military men of considerable reputation take a view different from mine ; but there are and have been military men of at least as high a reputation who take the other view. It seems to me difficult for any observing man even to look at the map of the frontier and adjacent countries, let alone having seen the frontier, and to come to the conclusion that it is not a strong position. All the country within the border is, as it were, in a natural fortress, scarcely accessible to attack, and comparatively easy to be defended where it might be open to attack. Then, as regards the question, "Is it true that it is possible to make it as strong as it is at present weak by occupying military positions through the mountains and by establishing satisfactory relations with the mountain tribes?" my reply is that an attempt just now to hold the long extent of defiles and passes in advance of the present border would not increase, but diminish its strength considerably. To occupy these lines in the hope of adding largely to the strength of our frontier would require very extensive arrangements, and must be combined with measures which had previously led to the conciliation or subjugation of the hill tribes in the vicinity of the passes. Posts to contain sufficient garrisons to hold salient points in these defiles and to protect the intervening ground would have to be of considerable size. We must also further bear in mind that, though the great passes traversing the mountain ranges between India and Cabul may be limited to three or, perhaps, four, there are others through or over which troops lightly equipped could move without much difficulty, so as to create a diversion. In many instances the difficulties of want of water, and that of securing sites which, while commanding the pass, would not be themselves commanded by adjacent positions, would be very serious. I would instance the case of the Kohat Pass, which is only ten miles long or thereabouts. After Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Afridis in that pass in 1849-50 it was in contemplation to fortify it and hold it with our own troops ; but the idea was given up on account of difficulties of the kind I have mentioned. Moreover, there is no reason that I can see that, while maintaining our present frontier as the base of our operations, we should not as a temporary arrangement when invasion was imminent occupy certain posts in advance, so as to command the defiles more or less, as has been often done in other countries in similar circumstances. Such arrangements would have the advantage, in my mind, of being less irksome to the tribes in the vicinity, and, therefore, such as it might be expected that they would readily accede to, if well paid and wisely managed. I may further add that it would not be convenient to hold these posts with English troops, and, therefore, we should have to garrison them with native soldiers ; and to this, again, there are obvious objections if large numbers were required. This brings me to the last part of the query—as to "establishing satisfactory relations with the mountain tribes." This would be at the best a work of time, and must prove of doubtful character ; one which, however carefully and wisely conducted, might at a critical moment break down ; and one, therefore, which no prudent man would rely on. Like the sons of Ishmail, the nature of the hill tribes is for every man's hand to be against his neighbour ; in a word, they are a poor, predatory, and treacherous race, who delight in war and rapine so long as there is a prospect of their thereby benefiting. These tribes are calculated to turn out in the aggregate 100,000 fighting men ; but, assuming that they could not gather together more than a quarter that number, it would be a very serious matter to hold a long line of defence with these defiles in our rear liable to be beleagured by such fellows.

We then come to the question, "Is it true that, whatever may have been the case in former times, the advance of Russia and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance make the strengthening of our frontier a matter of pressing importance?" This is quite true ; but it is to be done, in my mind, by strengthening our present frontier rather than by extending it still further. On this point I am happy to think that Sir J. Stephen and I are in some degree in accord : for he appears only to advocate an advance, "subject to the condition that some way of establishing satisfactory relations with the frontier tribes can be devised ; for if they are hostile, any advanced posts occupied by us at the mouth of or beyond the passes would be in a critical position." My advice, then, is to wait, at any rate, until such relations have been established in a thoroughly secure manner.

I will not attempt an analysis of what follows in this letter as to the analogy between the position of the Russians in Central Asia at the present time and that of the English in India in the early days of the century. Whatever may be the semblance between the two conditions, there is this great difference,—that, in regard to the conquest of England in India in those days, the people were generally unwarlike, and the country open and accessible, while Afghanistan is a country of mountain ranges, narrow defiles, and valleys limited in extent, inhabited by a warlike race, who, with rare exceptions, have for centuries maintained their independence. Hindostan in the days adverted to by Sir J. Stephen had been in the first instance overrun and plundered by invaders, who had subsequently quarrelled among themselves and engaged in mutual destruction. The people of the country had risen against their invaders, in many cases successfully, and then had turned their arms against each other. The conquest of India under such circumstances was not a difficult task. The condition of things would be very different should Russia now attempt to invade India. She would have to meet an English army renowned through every part of the world for resolution and tenacity of purpose, backed by a force of native troops equal, if not superior, to any of the kind which could be trained and brought against them. I say nothing of the difficulties of raising money adequate for such an emergency which the Russians would experience. For my part, I should have no doubt of the result of such a contest in these circumstances.

If, however, we advance into Afghanistan, we shall in the first instance break up the government which exists there, and which it will be impossible for us to replace—a government which, with all its faults, is not unsuited to the people, and with which they are generally content. We shall then be holding the country with the inhabitants sullen and discontented, and the chiefs eager to throw off the yoke and ready to join any invader who can hold out to them hopes of success.

I do not for one moment look with indifference on the state of things in Central Asia, and still less in Afghanistan. On the contrary, I do so with great anxiety, and this I have always done. But I feel pretty confident that we shall not improve our position by going to war with the Afghans. I am certain that we shall find, when it is perhaps, too late, that by advancing into Afghanistan we shall have greatly weakened our position, more especially as I anticipate it would involve our remaining there. One writer quietly contemplates the occupation of Cabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Herat. Another, not content with this, advocates a further advance, so as to hold the whole country from the Pamir steppes on the north to the Helmand on the south. A third would urge us in due course of time to cross the Oxus and drive the Russians out of Central Asia, and has in his own opinion strong reasons for such movements. Sir J. Stephen is apparently content with the occupation of the defiles leading up to Cabul from India. Few, however, of the advocates of an advance would limit their desires to that extent ; and, to say the truth, it seems to me that the occupation of the passes would probably require an advance into the valleys beyond.

Time will not admit of my going into the question of the position of Russia in Central Asia. I do not myself think that that position ought to lead them to advance much further. Russia has already probably as good a boundary in the line of the Oxus as she ought to desire. I do not think she will strengthen her tenure of the country she now occupies by a further advance. Should she extend her occupation to Afghanistan, she will most probably turn the Afghans against her for the same reason that our occupation of that country would turn them against us.

I do not believe that the object of Russia in her present relations with Shere Ali is purely commercial ; doubtless in contracting the alliance with Turkey, in occupying Cyprus, and in telling the whole world that we were ready to bar the way of Russia on the Armenian border, we did a good deal to aggravate the Russians. They are now paying us off for this policy by irritating us in Afghanistan ; indeed, we have heard as much in some of the Continental papers. But the point is, whether by holding our own frontier, or by advancing into Afghanistan and breaking to pieces the Afghan Government, we shall improve or weaken our position. I hold to the latter view.

It is said that in cases where the honour of England and the safety of great interests belonging to it are concerned neither the expenditure of the blood of our countrymen, nor still less, that of large sums of money must be considered. I admit there are such circumstances, but not in the present case. I hold, therefore, that it is not for the honour of England that we should go to war with the Afghans because they will not receive our Mission, and that such a war would be impolitic and unjust.

I have said little on the cost of such a war. We have been told that England will certainly pay a considerable portion of it ; but there seems no certainty on this point. Judging from the past, it seems more than probable that England will not pay such a portion of the charges as the policy of India renders it desirable that she should do. Moreover, though she might be willing to pay a portion of the extra charges of a campaign, she would probably demur to making good an adequate share of the cost of the occupation of Afghanistan ; and to how long this may extend no man can foresee. But, whatever, may be decided on the question of division of expense between the two countries, I should deplore, under present circumstances, the expenditure of any large sum on such a war. India is unable to bear the cost, and England is by no means in the condition to meet it.

In conclusion, I may add what I had almost forgotten to say, that the causes which have led to the ill-will of Ameer Shere Ali towards us are patent to most people who have watched the proceedings of the Government of India for the last two years and more. In the *Daily News* of the 19th inst. there appears a letter, signed "Englishman," which gives succinctly the causes that he considers sufficient to account for the Ameer's alleged feeling against us. These are the occupation of Quetta, the pressure put on the Ameer to receive English officers into different places in Afghanistan, the granting of large numbers of arms of precision to the Maharajah of Cashmere with instructions to push forward troops for the occupation of the passes leading to Chitral, the embargo placed on the export of warlike stores and the like from India to Cabul, and also the aggressive tone of the Press in India towards the Ameer. On this subject I spoke strongly in the House of Lords in June of last year, but with very little result. At the same time I pressed on the Government the propriety of giving to the country a copy of the papers connected with Sir Lewis Pelly's conference with the Ameer's agent at Peshawur. These papers, I understand, were subsequently promised at the urgent request of some members of the House of Commons ; but up to this time, as far as I can ascertain, that promise has not been fulfilled. If we are to wait for all the facts connected with these transactions until it may be the pleasure of the Government to grant them, we might in the *interim* invade Cabul, destroy the government of the Ameer, and then be told that the time was past for examining into the merits of the question. Thus, in one of the leading articles of *The Times* we were lately told that it was no use inquiring into any of the circumstances connected with the present state of feeling at Cabul prior to the 21st of September, the day on which our Mission was turned back at Ali-Masjid. Lastly, I deliberately affirm that the friendly policy which was formerly observed by the Government of India towards the Afghans did bear most excellent fruit, as is well shown by Major-General Sir John Adye's letter in *The Times* of the 18th inst. We had in those days no intrigues between the Ameer and Russia, no rumours of passionate expressions of feeling against us on his part, and no accounts of attempts to get up a Jehad, or religious war against the infidels.—Your's faithfully,

LAWRENCE.

Stone-house, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Oct. 19.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been on a visit to the Midland Counties this week, and has delivered several speeches on the most important political topics of the day. After attending the annual meeting of the Small Heath Reformatory Institution on Oct. 19, Sir Stafford paid a visit to the Birmingham Conservative Club, and subsequently addressed a large meeting in the Town Hall. The principal part of his speech was devoted to a review of the financial position of the country now as contrasted with that which it occupied at the close of the Crimean war :—

He did not deny that the expenditure of the country is just now a subject of serious concern, and he attributed the increase of late years very largely to the improvement of national education and other measures of a cognate character undertaken for the benefit of the people. While in 1856 the education vote amounted to about 400,000*l.* this year, besides a charge on the local rates of more than 1,100,000*l.*, a sum of nearly 2,000,000*l.* will come out of the public taxes. Since 1856 the population has increased five or six millions ; the imports and exports have more than doubled ; and, he argued, while population and wealth had alike increased, taxation had not been increasing but largely diminishing. If all taxes were on the same footing now as they were in 1856, no less a sum than 25,000,000*l.* would be added to the revenue. Referring to the condition of trade (which, he said, naturally gave rise to uneasiness) and the prospects of the revenue, he said that, although the revenue showed no elasticity, and there was much that was unsatisfactory, there was no reason yet to despair of bringing the financial year to a satisfactory conclusion. With regard to foreign affairs, Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that there was reason for anxiety and for some watchfulness as to the results of the Berlin Treaty, but he said there was no doubt that that anxiety had been very much overstrained. With the exception of some points which remain to be settled on the frontier of Montenegro, he believed that there was no point about which it could be absolutely said that the provisions of the treaty were in arrear. The Government would "firmly and carefully and with determination watch events." Sir Stafford denied that, with the exception of Afghanistan, there was any cloud on the horizon in regard to foreign affairs. With reference to this subject he said :—

We have seen that Russia has been advancing in Central Asia ; we have seen that Russia—I doubt not through the necessity of her position, I doubt not impelled by circumstances alike to those which have from time to time impelled us to move—has been advancing towards the south, but we have felt it our policy not to interfere with Russia at that great distance from our boundaries, but peremptorily to object to her obtaining a footing in the great country of Afghanistan, in which her influence might lead to material injury to us. It was said the other day by Mr. Cross, with whom, I think, many of you will agree—that it had been, and still was, our policy to keep Afghanistan independent, strong, and friendly. Well, I entirely echo those words, provided it is understood that Afghanistan is to be truly independent, truly strong, and truly friendly—and it has been in the hope that those might be the relations that we might maintain between ourselves and Afghanistan that we have abstained as far as possible from taking any measures that might give umbrage or offence to the Afghans. We have from time to time desired to establish more intimate relations with the ruler of Cabul. We have from time to time felt it would be to our advantage that there should be more friendly relations with the Ameer, but he has expressed objection to that, and has said that our sending an Envoy to Cabul would lead to difficulties and danger that it would be beyond his power to control. We have respected his scruples, and have not attempted to do that to which he has objected ; but that has always been on the understanding that there was to be an utter and impartial objection to Envoys from every nation ; and when we heard, as was said some time ago, that Russia was advancing, and was threatening the acquisition of new territory in Central Asia, and at the same time Russia was sending an Envoy to the great capital of Cabul, who was to establish relations with the Ameer, which were to be more intimate than those which we were to be allowed to establish, we could not but feel that it was necessary that that matter should be cleared up ; at least, that we should endeavour to discover what the meaning of this was. The mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain has been represented as if it were a mission of threat. Nothing of the sort. He had a considerable escort, it is true ; but it was for the double purpose of preventing collision with the border troops, and for the purpose of giving the Mission the character of honour and respect. He was refused admission, and there for the moment the matter rests, and in whatever further may take place I hope the people of England will be content to trust to the Government. The people may be sure, on the one hand, that we are desirous and determined to preserve England from affront which might be detrimental to our prestige. On the other hand, we are not disposed to pick a quarrel unnecessarily ; we are not disposed to go in for an extension of our empire for the sake of extending that which is large enough already ; that any measures which we take will be merely for the preservation of the frontier which is committed to us ; and they may be sure also of this, that the present is the moment which requires great coolness, great firmness, because it is quite possible that if we allow ourselves to be much excited by what takes place here and there, our attention may be distracted ; for there are those whose interest it may be to distract it from that which is our main object at the present moment—attention to the fair and complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

On Oct. 21 Sir Stafford was entertained at a luncheon in the Birmingham Town Hall by the Conservative Association of the borough. The Marquis of Hertford presided, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," spoke warmly of the reception given him by the inhabitants of Birmingham.

Correcting an error which (he said) occurred in one report of his speech on Oct. 19, he said that he was reported to have said that the acquisition of the island of Cyprus would cost "Heaven knows what—a million a year." What he did say was that it had been asserted by some that that would be the cost, but that in his opinion the expenditure would be covered by the revenue of the island, setting apart only what might be necessary for military expenses. Sir Stafford then proceeded to defend the Government against the charge of having been extravagant in their expenditure, and went into details to show that the late increase in the expenditure was a necessary result of previous legislation in regard to education, the abolition of purchase in the army, and grants in aids of local rates. He should, he said, never shrink—either in Parliament or elsewhere—from meeting his political opponents on that question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards went to Wolverhampton, where he was entertained by the Conservative Club of that town at a banquet in the Agricultural Hall. Replying to the toast of the evening, Sir Stafford Northcote defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said the manner in which he had been received on his present visit showed that that policy met with the general approval of the people. The Government had never flinched from their duty, but it would have been disastrous to the interests of Europe and the general peace of the world if she had consented to ally herself with Russia on the side of order. It would be a sad day for England when she changed her position as the great civilising and peace-promoting empire of the world for that of a mere sanguinary, invading, and ambitious State. He lamented the unprecedentedly long check which the commercial prosperity of the country had received, but promised that no effort should be wanting on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lighten as far as possible the burdens of the people, and to promote all measures that would advance their social condition.

Addressing a large meeting of working men in the same hall on Oct. 22, the right hon. gentleman dwelt upon the efforts which the Conservative party have made to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and to confer upon them political privileges, but he reminded them that something was expected from themselves.

The Government and Parliament could do a great deal for them by wise and beneficent legislation, but it was impossible for any Act of Parliament to make them sober, prudent, provident, and virtuous without very great assistance from themselves. Sir Stafford cautioned his hearers against supposing that because they had a vote they were at once qualified to form sound opinions upon questions of national policy. Referring to the new terms—Insularity and Imperialism—he defined the latter as the recognition of our duties to the whole of the empire ; and he enlarged upon the danger of excessive insularity. The continued connection of India and the colonies with the mother country was, he said, necessary for our commercial prosperity ; but the country also required peace, which the Government had earnestly striven to establish. He said the Government have been striving, and, as I believe, successfully striving to avert a war which would have brought great calamities upon the human race, which would have caused great effusion of blood and terrible misery, and which would have brought something uncommonly near to ruin upon the producing and working classes of England. Well, now, are we yet safe from a revival of that which we think we have avoided? ["No."] You say "No," and I don't think that we are. I believe that the arrangement which we came to in the Treaty of Berlin, if that arrangement is faithfully observed and carried into effect, may produce, and will produce, a state of peace and prosperity better than we could by any other process have arrived at. But then comes the question, "Are these arrangements likely to be faithfully carried into effect?" (A cry of "no.") I am sorry, though I am not at all surprised, to hear some gentleman cry "No," because I will tell you in a moment where I think the danger comes from. Undoubtedly, so far as the Great Powers of Europe, who are the parties to that treaty, are concerned, there was a most serious and earnest desire to bring about at the time a satisfactory and a durable settlement. My belief is that you will find that all the Powers which were parties to the treaty are sincerely anxious to give effect to it. But, at the same time, it is impossible not to see that difficulties are found in giving effect to some portions of it. I wish very seriously to impress, if I may venture to do so, upon those who were parties to that treaty, the very great importance of not allowing all their labour to be spent in vain ; and if my words could reach the Sultan of Turkey and his advisers I would utter the solemn words of warning—"Remember! your last chance or the preservation of your Empire is in faithfully carrying into effect the stipulations of that treaty." But I believe that the Sultan and his advisers will be wise in time ; and I believe that the other members of that Congress, and the Governments which they represented, will also be wise enough to avoid anything that may lead to a breaking up of that great settlement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his visit to a close on Oct. 23. In the early part of the day he rode over from Patshull to Dudley, and was entertained at luncheon at the Priory, and at a banquet in the afternoon at the Dudley Arms.

He subsequently attended a large meeting of the working classes in the Public Hall, and received a warm welcome. He reminded his audience that he owed his introduction to Parliamentary life to the constituents of Dudley, having been returned as their representative nearly twenty-five years ago. He proceeded then to contrast the condition of the country now with what it was at the close of the Crimean war, and to argue that the population had made a steady advancement not only in political power and knowledge, but in comfort, education, and independence. The Government had also derived advantage by remembering the mistakes which occurred in the Crimean war from our want of preparation. We were in a much better state of preparation for any emergency now, but he did not deny that this state of matters was in the highest degree expensive. In conclusion, he denied that he was what the Americans termed stumping the country.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

(*Times.*)

Last evening, Oct. 24, the Company of Haberdashers entertained the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at a very elegant entertainment in their hall, Gresham street. The Master of the Company, the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, having proposed "The Army and Navy,"

The Duke of Cambridge returned thanks. His Royal Highness said,—I am much indebted to the Company of Haberdashers and other Companies of the City of London for the kindness which on very many occasions they have manifested towards myself, as well as towards the Royal Family generally. As regards the Army with which in this toast the Rev. Master has associated me, I am aware of the great interest which the metropolis has always taken in the service ; and to me and all those who take a part in the administration of the Army that interest is a matter of great satisfaction. As the person who commands the Army in chief I am supposed to know no politics, and in my official capacity I ought to know none. (Hear.) My object ought to be, and I hope it is, to support the dignity of the throne and the interests of the country. I endeavour to do that. In other words, I conceive my duty to be the support of the interests of Great Britain at home and abroad. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we cannot disguise from ourselves that the present is a very anxious time in both political and commercial aspects, and I venture to think that if such be the case, the maintenance of the Army in a condition of efficiency is a matter of national importance. (Cheers.) Well, to maintain our Army in a state of efficiency involves considerations of no small difficulty. In a commercial country like ours economy is an element that it is impossible to lose sight of. Among a commercial people extravagance will be deprecated ; but while economy is desirable, there may be an economy—or, rather, something which passes by the name of economy—which in reality will prove very expensive. Gentlemen, I beg to warn you against a damaging economy and for this reason :—England, after all, will not submit to be anything but a great nation (loud cheering), and England cannot be a great nation without paying for the maintenance of such a position. (Hear, hear.) I think it is clear that if I have rightly interpreted the national sentiment, it follows that undue economy in ordinary times must lead to very large and more than exceptional expenditure in times of danger. (Hear, hear.) To my mind for such a country as ours there is nothing like a state of efficiency at all times, so that there may be no undue pressure even on a great emergency. For that reason, while I am far from being an advocate of lavish or reckless expenditure, I do hold that we ought to maintain our Army and Navy in such a state of efficiency as is necessary for a country determined on upholding the position which the British Empire has assumed. (Cheers.) By what particular plan the efficiency of the branch of the war services of the country with which I am connected is to be maintained is a question which has been much debated. You, Sir, and the other gentlemen whom I have the honour to address, know that the short-service system is the one adopted some years since by the Legislature and now in practice. That being the case, I am happy to say that the test applied to that system in the result of the recent calling out of the Reserves has been very gratifying. Before the introduction of that system we had what is now known as the long service system. With it we required no Reserves—that is, no Army Reserves ; for there was the Militia, which at all times served as a reserve to the Army ; but with the short-service system, Army Reserves are necessity. In considering the comparative merits of each of the two systems, we must always bear in mind that in this country we have no conscription. (Hear, hear.) That being so, we must see that the short-service system has its advantages ; and therefore I say it is a gratifying circumstance that when called upon the Reserves answered to the call in so creditable a manner. (Cheers.) No doubt the short-service system has its disadvantages. Under it we get our soldiers at a very early age. We must take them at 18 or 19. Well, for actual work I should prefer men of 21. But, again, there is this to be said—that when you get a young fellow of 18 or 19 you in most cases get a recruit who has adopted no civil occupation, and who has fallen into no inveterate habits which unfit him to be a soldier ; while it is too often the case that when you get recruits of more advanced age you have in them men who only join the ranks because they have been unsteady in other occupations. In the young fellow of 18 or 19 you have at least the makings of a good soldier. (Hear, hear.) I assure you, gentlemen, that in these matters there are a variety of considerations on both sides, and these considerations are not lost sight of by those who are intrusted with the administration of the Army. We may not be quite as wise as other people, but I submit to you that it may be a mistake to put down all officials as fools. (A laugh.) It is every day said to them, "You ought to do this and you ought to do that." These things are generally said by people who can write to the newspapers, and thus give publicity to their criticisms. The authorities, and especially soldiers, who are bound by the rules of service, cannot do this, and I think it is quite right that they cannot do it ; but, as a consequence, they must sometimes submit to the imputation of being fools. I trust and believe, however, that they have the interests of the country at heart, and, for myself, I am always glad to have the opportunity of declaring that in the administration of the Army we have no secrets to conceal from the nation which that Army serves. (Cheers.)

Sir Cooper Key, in returning thanks for the Navy, expressed his opinion that the ships and seamen now in Her Majesty's service were equal to those of any former period in the history of this country.

NAWAB GHOLAM HUSSEIN KHAN, C.S.I.

(*Times.*)

It may be interesting at the present crisis to give a sketch of the career of Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan the native gentleman deputed by Lord Lytton to announce to Shere Ali Sir Neville Chamberlain's intended Mission. It tends to illustrate the unswerving loyalty displayed by certain sections of our Pathan fellow-subjects—loyalty, unfortunately, not rewarded as it should be—and certainly shows that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions has more unshaken devotion been shown than along the Punjab border.

Gholam Hussein Khan, whose clan, the Alizae Pathans have, according to their own traditions, been settled in the Derajat for upwards of 1,000 years, is the eldest son of one Ashik Mahomed Khan, who was ruler of the Tank sub-division of the Dera Ismail Khan district under the Maharaja Runjeet Singh. The country was held under a military tenure by which Ashik Mahomed was allowed the whole revenue of the province, he guaranteeing to furnish the Sikh Maharajahs a certain contingent in time of war. On the death of his Father, Gholam Hussein Khan went to Lahore, and in 1874, under the orders of the late Sir Frederick Currie, then resident at the Sikh capital he, together with other Mahomedan chiefs, attacked the rebellious Bhai Maharaja Singh, completely dispersing his band. The handsome rewards and warm thanks of the British officer apparently won the heart of the Alizae chief, for we find Gholam Hussain Khan few weeks later earning the approbation of Major Napier, chief engineer at the siege of Mooltan. No sooner was that fortress captured than Sir Herbert Edwardes despatched the Tank Nawab to Dera Ismail Khan with the order to hold the country against the Sikh troops then in open rebellion in Bannu. Their loyal assistance to Lieutenant Reynell Taylor enabled that officer, with a few untrained levies and two old cannon—the only shot for which were stones—to reduce by siege the fort of Laki, which was defended by 500 men and 10 guns. This little known exploit is, perhaps, one of the finest military achievements in our Indian history. During the siege Azim Khan, Dost Mahomed's son, marched down from Cabul with a strong force and endeavoured to seduce the Alizae chiefs from their allegiance, but it was of no avail ; and on finding that he could expect no support from his co-religionists in the Derajat, Azim Khan fell back. From 1851 to 1857 Gholam Hussein remained at or near Bannu, aiding his old chief, Major Reynell Taylor, in the civil duties of the place ; but on the outbreak of the Mutiny he once more placed his sword at the disposal of the British, and was directed by Sir Herbert Edwardes to raise a body of Horse for service in the Derajat, so that the regular garrisons might be detached for service in Hindostan. In a few weeks Gholam Hussein had raised 2,000 men, who were the mainstay of the District Officer on the frontier during the early part of the rebellion. Towards the end of 1857, Sir John Lawrence directed the Nawab to take six troops of his Mooltan Horse to Lahore, where they were formed into a regiment and placed under the command of Captain, now General, C. Cureton. This corps took part in no less than 16 different engagements with the rebels ; and for his services during the period Gholam Hussein received the title of Khan Bahadur, the Third Class Order of Merit, the Mutiny Medal, and a pension of £60 per annum ! Many tales might be told of these wild Mooltani horsemen, and of the good service they did in Oude and Rohilkund under Sir Thomas Seaton and Brigadiers Penny and Jones. Perhaps the most characteristic is that on the first occasion of their being formed up on parade, the rear rank flatly refused to ride behind the front, asserting that they were equal in every way, and, therefore fully entitled to ride side by side. On the fact being explained that the formation was one for drill purposes and not intended to reflect in any way on either rank, the men consulted among themselves and finally consented to give way, provided that the rear-rank files should lead every other day. In spite of their slight peculiarities, the Mooltani made excellent Irregular Cavalry, and were as dashing in action as they were willing and obedient in quarters.

At the close of the Mutiny the Nawab was despatched to Cabul as our Envoy, and remained there until 1863, during which time he did the British Government excellent service. He accompanied the Afghan army to Herat, and was the means of inducing Shere Ali to punish Sultan Mahomed Khan (his own father-in-law), who openly assisted the Momunds in the affair against us at Subkadder in 1863. During the five years he remained in Cabul his conduct received the warmest approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who placed on record his appreciation of the wisdom, tact, and loyalty of the Nawab ; and Shere Ali himself officially expressed himself thoroughly well pleased with the manner in which Gholam Hussein had fulfilled his duties, naively writing, "God knows there have been few Envoys deputed by the British Government distinguished by so much worth and fitness." On his return from Cabul, Gholam Hussein was raised to the rank of Nawab, and in 1868 he was made a Companion of the Star of India. In the same year he was appointed Commandant of the Army of the State of Bhawalpore ; but, owing to a slight put upon him at a durbar before the Nawab, where he, an old and tried servant of Her Majesty and a Companion of the Star of India, was made to sit below many underlings of the Bhawalpore State, he took umbrage and requested to be removed. Lord Napier of Magdala promptly reinstated him in his position of Native Commandant of the Mooltani Horse ; and, to show his disbelief in certain charges that had been preferred against Gholam Hussein, appointed him his Aide-de-Camp at the Camp of Exercise in 1873. During the Prince of Wales's visit to India the Nawab was nominated to his Royal Highness's Staff, and subsequently was granted a pension and small estate in the Bannu district.

On the decision being arrived at by Lord Lytton to despatch a mission to Cabul, the Government of India wisely determined to send Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan as an *avant-courier*. His personal friendship for Shere Ali and the tact he had displayed while Envoy in Cabul from 1859 to 1864 peculiarly justified this selection. But it seems that, in spite of his diplomatic skill, Gholam Hussein has been unable to avert the coming storm, which he himself predicted would burst if ever a British Resident were forced on the Ameer. It is strange that Sir Harry Lumsden and the Nawab, both of whom have filled the position of Envoy at the Court of Cabul, should have been so opposed to any attempt at imposing a British Ambassador on the ruler of Afghanistan.

We are glad to learn of the Nawab's safe arrival in British territory. India can ill-afford to lose a man of whom one of our best and bravest Punjab officers wrote :—

"Gholam Hussein Khan is a perfect gentleman, with chivalrous ideas of honour, a peacemaker among his equals, kind and benevolent to those under him. In soldierlike spirit there is not probably his superior in the country."

As long as India contains such men as Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, and as long as Indian officials can retain their friendship and loyalty, we have little reason to fear discontent within our borders.

SHILLING WHIST.

(*World.*)

I have little doubt that to be content with whist at shilling points, and say half a crown on the rubber, is an advantage of which few players in these days care to avail themselves. Only moderately rich people can afford to do so. On the other hand, it requires considerable pluck, a wide knowledge of the game, the self-confidence born of conscious skill, the certainty of cutting in with a good partner, and possibly the proud consciousness of possessing a few extra accomplishments not alluded to in Clay or Cavendish, which can induce an ingenuous young gentleman, with an annual revenue of two or three hundred pounds, to sit down and bet his hundreds on the odd trick and his thousands on the rubber. In truth, it is only those who have nothing to lose who can afford to lose it ; and if they play against adversaries who own heavy balances at their bankers', it is obvious enough that if they win they are certain to be paid. If they do not win, locomotion is cheap : duelling is out of fashion, not to say criminal ; cheat and swindler are, after all, but names at which a kindly world in these days does not grow pale ; and 'poor Tommy Hookit,' enjoying without a pang his cutlet and Burgundy at the Freres Dubost in Brussels, adorns a smoking-room tale, and points a moral of the most elastic kind. So he travels comfortably about the Continent for a year or two—sometimes in the train of a rich dusky widow, whom he bamboozles and 'converts to his own use,' and who is always ready to be, but never is, blessed with his honourable name in return for her sequins or doubloons, till the lucky dog has a run at Monaco, breaks the bank three or four times, and returns to his former haunts in town to offer his surprised and overjoyed creditors five shillings in the pound, which are eagerly accepted. Shouts of 'Dear old fellow!' 'I knew it would be all right!' hail him on every side ; and 'the dear old fellow,' without saying anything of his ability to pay thirty shillings in the pound if it had been necessary, buttons the surplus into his pocket, is visibly affected, and commences *da capo*, and continues until the real day of retribution arrives.

This is all very well for gay young bachelors. They bear their burdens on their own back. They wage war on mankind with a light heart, and, as they very philosophically and elegantly remark, 'What the devil does it signify whether you can't pay five quid or five thousand?' Quite so. It may sound paradoxical, but their philosophy has this merit about it, that it is essentially true, although perhaps immoral. But that poor-spirited old Kuttin, with his six or seven thousand a year, and the same number of children to match, cannot enter on such an unequal contest. If he were to be cleaned out and become a wanderer with all his *impedimenta* he could not afford to feed them on *Kromeskys aux truffe* and chambertin. *Bouilli* and *petits in blue* are poor comfort for exile and degradation, and they must be his portion. At all events, it is fair to suppose that some sense of shame occasionally embitters the gay moments of Tom Hookit and his disciples. So old Kuttin at a certain hour, which he has never varied for years, produces a snuff-box, a cigar-case, and a gold toothpick, all of which are laid upon the card-table, awaiting the arrival of the cup of tea and muffin, which are also inevitable. He comes thus early to insure getting a place. While he awaits the tardy arrival of the brethren of the craft, he wheels an arm-chair into the window overlooking the sea (for we are far enough away here from the smoke and noise of Pall Mall or St. James's-street), and with all the works on whist he can find in the card-room, and a soiled pack of cards, which he always carries about with him, he devotes himself to the great object of his life, which is to invent a *coup* in rivalry to the *grand coup de Vienne*, to which his name shall be given, and that of the beloved county of his adoption.

It would be hazardous to prophesy when this *coup* will be invented. Some of our best whist-players, who have gone into the matter, declare that it will require at least sixteen trumps to carry out his idea with any success. We are not, most of us, very brilliant players. It is impossible to remember anything long in this world, except, perhaps, the money that is owed to you ; and the management of trumps is difficult unless you can persistently keep in your mind that there are thirteen of these useful cards which are divided amongst four persons. So that when Jack Pouncet trumps my thirteenth spade, when he has the two last trumps and a losing diamond to throw away, I should not care to have a large sum on the rubber, especially when, on looking at him ruefully, I ask him, 'What did you do that for?' he replies, 'I don't follow printed books and play by rule of thumb ; I make my own combinations.' And so he does ; but they are conspiracies against his partner. I am afraid, too, that we are rather hazy on the subject of calling for trumps. Without actually going quite so far as some of the new-fangled notions which our young bloods bring with them from town. I must confess I often agree with young Fiveron, who bets a good deal there, he tells us, and is looked up to as an authority. He was playing with old Kuttin the other day, when the latter howled very loudly for trumps ; on the signal being answered, Fiveron found to his horror and amazement that Kuttin had not a single one. To his indignant remonstrances, Kuttin replied, with much conviction and dignity : 'And under what circumstances, sir, I should like to know, am I more likely to want trumps than when I hold a flush of deuce a one?' (It will be observed that the old gentleman's use of whist-terms is rather confused and indefinite.) The next game he held six trumps, and his partner, having unexpectedly lost the trick, exclaimed, 'My dear sir, why on earth did you not call for trumps with such a hand? 'Call my dear young man! Call! Ah, if you knew! Do you suppose that I was going to call and show my hand to the adversaries? *They* would have seen the blue peter ; *you*, admirable but inattentive youngster, alas, would not!' While our *doyen* is making these dignified remarks he deals and—misdeals, amidst roars of laughter ; whilst Fiveron, forgetting that it is only shilling whist that he is playing, mutters 'Mazetti!' with bated breath, and turns as blue as his despised peter.

This is not very serious whist, it must be admitted, but it is very good fun. Harmless as is our pastime, it got us into dreadful disgrace for a time. I fear there is a good deal too much of what is vulgarly called 'larking' going on, and the pernicious system of playing false cards, to the confusion of partner and adversary, obtains to a lamentable extent. The great offender in this respect is Jack Olduppe, otherwise a respectable member of society, and his triumph, when he has succeeded in his dastardly and deceitful practices, is irritating and offensive. I have even myself been taken in by this clumsy device, and at once determined to retaliate. One day there was a very full gallery. Amongst the spectators was the Reverend Hugge Ammugger, rector of St. Howlet's, near this place. The reverend gentleman commands a high reputation at the game, as it is reported that he once played with Royalty, about the time when Mr. Pickwick and long-whist flourished together. As I was anxious to show him some of the advantages of the new style, I determined on exhibiting my prowess on every opportunity. I had not long to wait ; for having a queen and knave of trumps in my hand, I played my queen first hoping to deceive Jack Olduppe, who took it with his king. He then ripped out his ace, shouting, 'None of your false cards, old boy, none of your false cards!' and I regret to add that I subsequently discovered the ten of trumps concealed in my hand, which I had omitted to play on the further lead of the trump. 'Bravo, old boy!' Jack, laughing, roared ; 'you will do well ; two false cards and a revoke in one hand! You ought to be ashamed of yourself!' The reverend gentleman looked much surprised, and indeed shocked, and rising slowly as if encumbered with many cares, strode away. And he bruited it about the country that the Anemoneum Club at Crabmouth was little better than a—Hades upon earth. He had heard a member publicly accused of cheating by playing false cards and revoking, the latter one of the most insidious methods of securing base advantages, from the rarity of its ever being discovered. From his own experience he could declare that he had never detected a revoke in his life. A satisfactory, though rather lengthy, explanation saved the character of the club.

After all, you may laugh, my friends, but we have a good deal of entertainment for our money. A few pounds a year clear our losses or magnify our gains. We go home to dinner with a light heart, and can look our wives in the face without hypocrisy. No Shylock looms in the future, and around our whist-table at least our young barbarians can play, regardless of their fate. The whist-room here, as it used to be in most clubs before that infernal spirit of gambling set in, is the most agreeable room in the house, and upon my honour—yes, I do not think we are such duffers as those who stake their thousands on a single card, while perhaps we play better.

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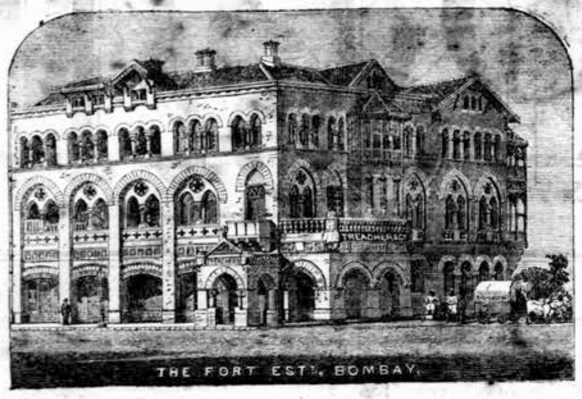
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THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

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